

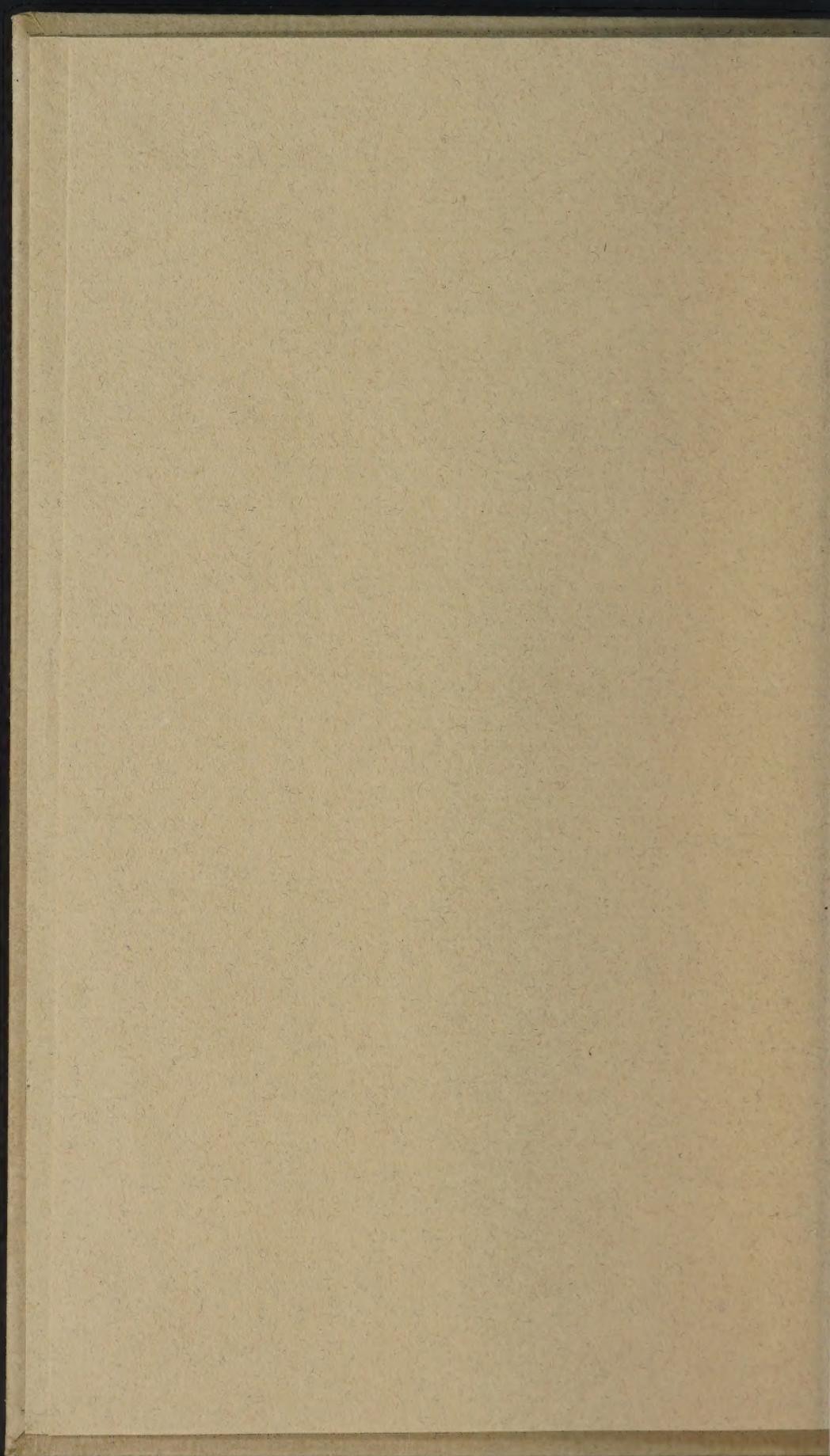
BANNEKER'S ALMANACK - BALTIMORE 1792

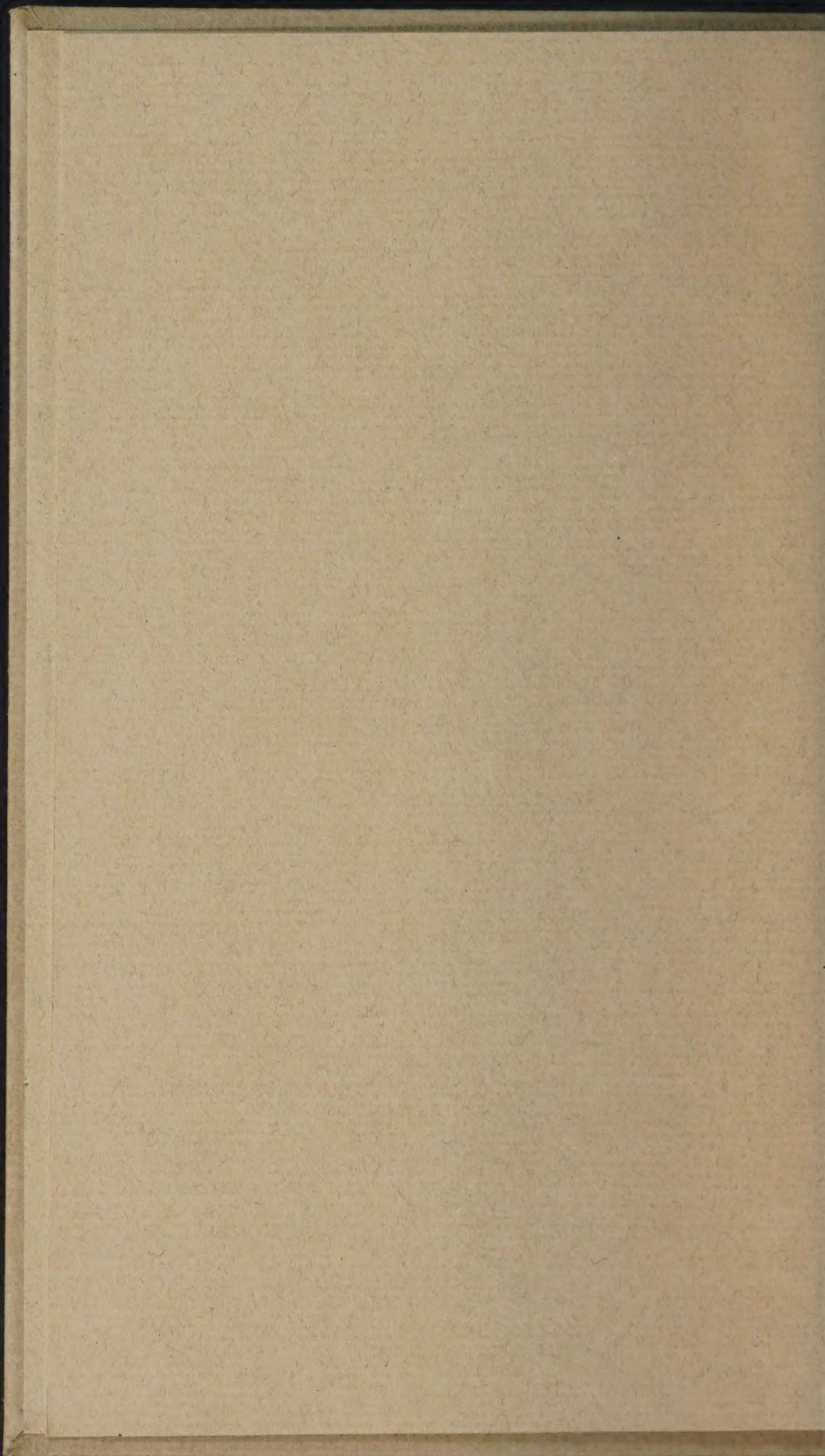






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Benjamin Banneker's
PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE,
MARYLAND and VIRGINIA



AND

EPHEMERIS,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,

1 7 9 2 ;

Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR, and the SIXTEENTH YEAR of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, which commenced July 4, 1776.

CONTAINING, the Motions of the Sun and Moon, the true Places and Aspects of the Planets, the Rising and Setting of the Sun, and the Rising, Setting and Southing, Place and Age of the Moon, &c.—The Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Festivals, and other remarkable Days; Days for holding the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, as also the usual Courts in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.—Also, several useful Tables, and valuable Receipts.—Various Selections from the Commonplace-Book of the *Kentucky Philosopher*, an American Sage; with interesting and entertaining Essays, in Prose and Verse—the whole comprising a greater, more pleasing, and useful Variety, than any Work of the Kind and Price in North-America.

BALTIMORE: Printed and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by WILLIAM GODDARD and JAMES ANGELL, at their Printing-Office, in Market-Street.—Sold, also, by Mr. JOSEPH CRUKESHANK, Printer, in Market-Street, and Mr. DANIEL HUMPHREYS, Printer, in South-Front-Street, Philadelphia—and by Messrs. HANSON and BOND, Printers, in Alexandria.

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THE Editors of the PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA ALMANACK, feel themselves gratified in the Opportunity of presenting to the Public, through the Medium of their Press, what must be considered an extraordinary Effort of Genius—a COMPLETE and ACCURATE EPHEMERIS for the Year 1792, calculated by a noble Descendant of Africa, who, by this Specimen of Ingenuity, evinces, to Demonstration, that mental Powers and Endowments are not the exclusive Excellence of white People, but that the Rays of Science may alike illumine the Minds of Men of every Clime, (however they may differ in the Colour of their Skin) particularly those whom Tyrant-Custom hath too long taught us to deprecate as a Race inferior in intellectual Capacity.—They flatter themselves that a philanthropic Public, in this enlightened Era, will be induced to give their Patronage and Support to this Work, not only on Account of its intrinsic Merit, (it having met the Approbation of several of the most distinguished Astronomers in America, particularly the celebrated Mr. Rittenhouse) but from similar Motives to those which induced the Editors to give this Calculation the Preference, the ardent Desire of drawing modest Merit from Obscurity, and controverting the long-established illiberal Prejudice against the Blacks.

Though it becomes the Editors to speak with less Confidence of the miscellaneous Part of this Work, they yet flatter themselves, from their Attention to the variegated Selections in Prose and Verse, that their Readers will find it both USEFUL and ENTERTAINING, and not undeserving of that Approbation which they have had the Happiness of experiencing for a Series of Years—an Approbation they are still ambitious of meritting, and which, they hope, will crown their present Wishes and Labours with Success.

The Editors have taken the Liberty to annex a Letter from Mr. M'HENRY, containing Particulars respecting Benjamin, which, it is presumed, will prove more acceptable to the Reader, than any thing further in the prefatory Way.

“ Baltimore, August 20, 1791.

“ Messrs. GODDARD and ANGELL,

BENJAMIN BANNEKER, a free NEGRO, has calculated an ALMANACK, for the ensuing year, 1792, which being desirous to dispose of, to the best advantage, he has requested me to aid his application to you for that purpose. Having fully satisfied myself, with respect to his title to this kind of authorship, if you can agree with him for the price of his work, I may venture to assure you it will do you credit, as Editors, while it will afford you the opportunity to encourage talents that have thus far surmounted the most discouraging circumstances and prejudices.

“ This Man is about fifty-nine years of age; he was

born in *Baltimore County*; his father was an *African*, and his mother the offspring of *African* parents.—His father and mother having obtained their freedom, were enabled to send him to an obscure school, where he learned, when a boy, reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as double position; and to leave him, at their deaths, a few acres of land, upon which he has supported himself ever since by means of economy and constant labour, and preserved a fair reputation. To struggle incessantly against want is no ways favourable to improvement: What he had learned, however, he did not forget; for as some hours of leisure will occur in the most toilsome life, he availed himself of these, not to read and acquire knowledge from writings of genius and discovery, for of such he had none, but to digest and apply, as occasions presented, the few principles of the few rules of arithmetic he had been taught at school. This kind of mental exercise formed his chief amusement, and soon gave him a facility in calculation that was often serviceable to his neighbours, and at length attracted the attention of the Messrs. *Ellicotts*, a family remarkable for their ingenuity and turn to the useful mechanics. It is about three years since Mr. *George Ellicott* lent him *Mayer's Tables*, *Ferguson's Astronomy*, *Leadbeater's Lunar-Tables*, and some astromonic instruments, but without accompanying them with either hint or instruction, that might further his studies, or lead him to apply them to any useful result. These books and instruments, the first of the kind he had ever seen, opened a new world to *Benjamin*, and from thenceforward he employed his leisure in astronomical researches. He now took up the idea of the calculations for an *ALMANACK*, and actually completed an entire set for the last year, upon his original stock of arithmetic. Encouraged by this first attempt, he entered upon his calculation for 1792, which, as well as the former, he began and finished without the least information, or assistance, from any person, or other books than those I have mentioned; so that, whatever merit is attached to his present performance, is exclusively and peculiarly his own.

“ I have been the more careful to investigate those particulars, and to ascertain their reality, as they form an interesting fact in the History of Man; and as you may want them to gratify curiosity, I have no objection to your selecting them for your account of *Benjamin*.

“ I consider this Negro as a fresh proof that the powers of the mind are disconnected with the colour of the skin, or, in other words, a striking contradiction to Mr. *Hume's* doctrine, that “ the Negroes are naturally inferior to the whites,

and unsuceptible of attainments in arts and sciences." In every civilized country we shall find thousands of whites, liberally educated, and who have enjoyed greater opportunities of instruction than this Negro, his inferiors in those intellectual acquirements and capacities that form the most characteristic feature in the human race. But the system that would assign to these degraded blacks an origin different from the whites, if it is not ready to be deserted by philosophers, must be relinquished as similar instances multiply; and that such must frequently happen cannot well be doubted, should no check impede the progress of humanity, which, meliorating the condition of slavery, necessarily leads to its final extinction.—Let, however, the issue be what it will, I cannot but wish, on this occasion, to see the Public patronage keep pace with my black friend's merit.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
" JAMES M' HENRY."

Common Notes and Moveable Feasts, for 1792.

Dominical Letter,	AG	Easter Sunday,	April 8
Cycle of the Sun,	9	Ascension day,	May 17
Golden Number,	7	Whitsunday,	May 27
Epaet,	6	Trinity Sunday,	June 3
Number of Direction,	18	Advent Sunday,	Dec. 2

ECLIPSES for the YEAR 1792.

THERE will be Two ECLIPSES this Year, and both of the SUN; the first will be visible on the 22d day of March, in the afternoon.

Beginning of the eclipse, 1 22
Greatest obscuration, 2 15 } P. M. Digits eclipsed 2½, on
End of the eclipse, 3 15 } the sun's southern limb.
Total Duration, 1 53 }

[This will be a central Eclipse on the meridian at sea, between the island Cocos and the Galapagos, in the Pacific Ocean, in Long. 87d. 52½m. W. and Lat. 4d. 45m. N. at ob. 51m. P. M.]

The Second will be on the 16th day of September, at 12 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning; invisible.

The Five Aspects, &c.

♂ Conjunction,	8 Opposition,	Δ Trine,
□ Quartile,	* Sextile.	
Dragon's Head ♀ --- Dragon's Tail ♀		

A TIDE-TABLE FOR CHESAPEAKE-BAY.

The Slave-Trade, so disgraceful to humanity, began in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1567.

†† To find the time of High-Water by this Table---Look in the column of the Moon's age, against which day you will have the time of High-Water, at the places named at the head of the table.

Days of the Month		High-Water		Point-Look-out		Cape-Charles		High-Water		Annapolis		High-Water		Baltimore	
D.	D.	D.	D.	M.	M.	M.	M.	H.	H.	H.	H.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

It will be High-Water at Baltimore, and about the Head of the Bay, five hours later than at Point-Lock-out.

It is High-Water at Annapolis, two hours later than at Point-Lock-out.

†† The times of High-Water in Chesapeake-Bay are very uncertain, and depend much upon circumstances---the distance between Cape-Charles and Cape-Henry being small, in comparison to the extent of the Bay, and therefore not capable of admitting a sufficiency of water during the time of flood at Cape-Charles, to make any considerable tide toward the Head of the Bay, without being assisted by a smart S. S. E. wind; and in time of a N. N. E. wind, the tides from Patuxent, upwards, will be very small.

Anchors of ships invented, A. D. 578.

Needles first made in London, by a Negro, from Spain, in the reign of Q. Mary; but he dying without teaching the art, it was lost till 1566, when it was taught by Elias Grorose, a German.

Tea first carried into Europe by the Dutch East-India company, in the 17th century; a quantity of it carried to England from Holland by Lords Arlington and Ossory, 1666. It from that time became universal, and sold for 6os. per lb.

The ANATOMY of MAN'S BODY, as governed by the
Twelve CONSTELLATIONS.

Aries.

Taurus.

Cancer.

Virgo.

Scorpio.

Capricornus.

Gemini.

Leo.

Libra.

Sagittarius.

Aquarius.



Pisces.

Names and Characters of the Eight Planets, so called, &c.

○ The Sun is of the nature of a fixed star.

☿ Mercury, which moves round the sun in 87 days, and is the nearest planet to it.

♀ Venus, next above Mercury, and moves round the sun in about 225 days.

⊕ The Earth, next above Venus, moving round the sun in about 365 days.

☽ The Moon, moving round the Earth in about 28 days, and going with it round the sun.

♂ Mars, next above the earth, moves round the sun in 687 days.

♃ Jupiter, next above Mars, moves round the sun in about 12 years; the largest of all the planets, and is attended with four moons.

♄ Saturn, next above Jupiter, near as large, attended with the moons, moves round the sun in about 30 years.

★ Georgium Sidus, next above Saturn, and moves round the sun in 83 years.

Ist Month, J A N U A R Y, hath 31 Days.

D. H. M.		PLANETS places.								
D.	○	h	4	♂	♀	☽	☿	D'sL.		
First Q.	1 5 23 mo.									
Full ○	9 4 25 mo.									
Last Q.	16 6 43 aft.									
New ☽	23 0 53 aft.									
First Q.	30 6 34 aft.									
8 { 1 8 }	19 ☾ 0 12									
8 { 11 ☽ 7 }	25 6 13									
21 7										

M	W	Remarkable days,	○	○	D's	D	D	D
D	D	aspects, weather, &c	rises.	sets.	Pla.	sets.	south	A
1	A	Circumcis. □ ○ ½	7 20 4 40	♀ 16	Morn.	6 25	7	
2	2	♀ great. elong.	7 20 4 40	29	sets.	7 10	8	
3	3	Cloudy	7 20 4 40	8 11	1 41	7 55	9	
4	4	with snow	7 19 4 41	23	2 36	8 42	10	
5	5	or	7 19 4 41	II 5	3 34	9 29	11	
6	6	Ephiphany. cold	7 18 4 42	17	4 29	10 17	12	
7	7	Pleia. s. 8, 16. rain.	7 18 4 42	29	5 20	11 3	13	
8	A	1st Sund. aft. Epip.	7 17 4 43	20 11	6 6	11 49	14	
9	2	Clear and cold.	7 17 4 43	23	rises.	Morn	15	
10	3		7 16 4 44	Ω 5	6 32	0 38	16	
11	4	Day's 1. 9h. 30m.	7 15 4 45	17	7 28	1 24	17	
12	5	high	7 15 4 45	29	8 23	2 9	18	
13	6	Sirius s. 10, 50.	7 14 4 46	☿ 12	9 25	2 54	19	
14	7	wind,	7 13 4 47	25 10	26	3 42	20	
15	A	2d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 13 4 47	26 9 11	33	4 29	21	
16	2	with	7 12 4 48	22	Morn.	5 20	22	
17	3	flying	7 11 4 49	☿ 7	0 38	6 12	23	
18	4	♂ ○ ♀ Oriental.	7 10 4 50	21	1 49	7 8	24	
19	5	Clouds.	7 10 4 50	4 5	2 55	8 7	25	
20	6	♀ □ ○ Centers ☽	7 9 4 51	20	4 4	19 4	26	
21	7	Agnes.	7 8 4 52	☿ 5	5 8	10 5	27	
22	A	3d Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 7 4 53	19 6	9 11	6 28		
23	2	Ar. r. 10, 26. Snow	7 6 4 54	☽ 4	sets.	A. 3		
24	3	or	7 5 4 55	18	6 12	0 52	1	
25	4	Con. St. Paul. rain.	7 4 4 56	X 2	7 19	1 46	2	
26	5	Day's 1. 9h. 54m.	7 3 4 57	16	8 22	2 35	3	
27	6		7 2 4 58	29	9 23	3 24	4	
28	7	Clear	7 1 4 59	♀ 12	10 27	4 10	5	
29	A	4th Sun. aft. Epiph.	7 0 5 0	25 11	23 4 56	6		
30	2	and	6 59 5 1	8 7	Morn.	5 44	7	
31	3	Day's in. 48m. cold.	6 5 5 2	19 0	22 6 32	8		

Virginia discovered by Cabot, 1497; first settled, 1585.
Maryland settled by Lord Baltimore, 1633.

II^d Month, F E B R U A R Y, hath 29 Days.

PLANETS Places.

D. H. M.	D.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♀	♂	♂	D's L.
Full ☽ 7 10 31 aft.		☽	☿	♃	♄	♀	♂	♂	
Last ☽ 15 4 26 mo.	1	13	13	2	4	28	19	S. 4	
New ☽ 22 0 34 mo.	7	19	14	2	4	25	5	24 S. 4	
First ☽ 29 2 3 aft.	13	25	14	2	4	12	29	N. 2	
{ 11 16 } ☽ { 11 6 } deg.		19	21	15	2	3	19	☽ 7 N. 5	
☽ { 11 6 } 25	7	16		2	1	26	14	S. 1	
21	5								

M	W	Remarkable days,	⊕	⊖	D's	D	D's	D
D	D	aspects, weather, &c.	rises.	sets.	Pla.	sets.	south.	A
1	4	ck ⊕ h Clear,	6 57	5 3	II 1	1 20	7 17	9
2	5	Pu. V. Mary. cold,	6 56	5 4	13 2	13 8	4 10	
3	6	Arct. r. 9, 41. and	6 55	5 5	25 3	4 8	51 51	11
4	7	windy.	6 54	5 6	25 7	3 54	9 38	12
5	A	Septuagesima.	6 53	5 7	19 4	41 10	26 13	
6	2	□ ♀ Now	6 52	5 8	1 5	26 11	13 14	
7	3	Pleiad. s. 1, 33. ex	6 51	5 9	13 rises.	11 59	15	
8	4	pect snow	6 50	5 10	25 6	11 Morn.	16	
9	5	Spica ♡ r. 10, 16.	6 49	5 11	8 7	7 0	45 45	17
10	6	or cold	6 48	5 12	21 8	11 1	31 18	
11	7	Sirius sets. 1, 56.	6 46	5 14	4 9	14 2	18 18	19
12	A	Septuagesima rain	6 45	5 15	18 10	17 3	7 7	20
13	2	♀ great elongation	6 44	5 16	3 23	23 3	57 57	21
14	3	Valentine.	6 43	5 17	16 Morn.	4 49	22	
15	4	Clear and	6 42	5 18	1 0	0 31	5 43	23
16	5	Day's inc. 1h. 24m.	6 40	5 20	15 1	24 6	46 46	24
17	6	moderate	6 39	5 21	15 0	2 25	7 49	25
18	7	⊖ enters ♀ for the	6 38	5 22	14 3	52 8	49 49	26
19	A	Quinquagesima.	6 36	5 24	29 4	51 9	48 48	27
20	2	season,	6 35	5 25	13 5	40 10	44 44	28
21	3	Shrove Tuesday.	6 34	5 26	28 6	24 11	39 39	29
22	4	Ash Wednes. but	6 33	5 27	11 sets.	A. 30		
23	5	Sirius south 8, 9.	6 32	5 28	25 7	11 1	14 1	
24	6	St. Matthias. turns	6 31	5 29	19 8	8 13	2 3	2
25	7	Ufo. 3, 25. to wind	6 30	5 30	21 9	15 2	51 51	3
26	G	1st Su. in Lent. and	6 28	5 32	8 3	10 12	3 38	4
27	2	Pleia. s. 12, 15. rain	6 27	5 33	16 11	13 4	25 25	5
28	3	toward the	6 26	5 34	28 Morn.	5 12	6 6	6
29	4	Day's l. 11, 12. end.	6 24	5 36	11 10	8 6	0 7	
		General WASHINGTON born 11th February, 1732.						

VENUS [♀] will be the MORNING-STAR until the fifth day of August, and EVENING-STAR from that time, until the end of the year.

IIId Month, M A R C H, hath 31 Days.

PLANETS places.										
D. R. M.	D.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉
Full ○ 8 159 aft.	4	X	W	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Lat Q. 15 2 2 aft.	1	12	16	1	29	2	22	S.	5	
New ⊕ 22 1 4 aft.	7	18	17	1	27	9	Xc	S.	3	
First Q. 30 7 31 mo.	13	24	18	0	26	16	10	N.	4	
♀ { 1 5 } deg.	19	W	19	0	23	23	21	N.	3	
♀ { 11 4 } deg.	25	6	19	±	29	21	Xc	W	3	
21 4										

M	N	Remarkable days,	⊕	⊖	⊕'s sets.	⊖ Pla.	⊕ sets.	⊖	⊖ south	⊖ A
D	D	aspects, weather, &c.	rites.	sets.						
1	5	St. David. Wind,	6	24	5 36	II 22	1	0	6 48	8
2	6	Pega. Alge. f. 7, 57.	6	23	5 37	II 4	1	51	7 34	9
3	7	with flying	6	22	5 38	15	2	37	8 20	10
4	G	2d Sunday in Lent.	6	21	5 39	27	3	23	9 8	11
5	2	Pegasi Mar. f. 1, 50.	6	19	5 41	Q 9	4	4	9 55	12
6	3	clouds.	6	17	5 43	22	4	43	10 41	13
7	4	Da. 11h. 28m. Cold	6	16	5 44	W 4	5	15	11 28	14
8	5	4 f. 2, 37. showers	6	14	5 46	17	rises.	Morn.	15	
9	6	Day's increase 2, 18.	6	13	5 47	± 0	7	4	0 15	16
10	7	of rain.	6	12	5 48	13	8	7	1 4	17
11	G	3d Sund. in Lent.	6	11	5 49	27	9	18	1 54	18
12	2	St. Gregory. Clear	6	9	5 51	W II	10	23	2 47	19
13	3	Pleiades sets 11, 24.	6	8	5 52	25	11	33	3 42	20
14	4	and cold.	6	7	5 53	10	Morn.	4	41	21
15	5	8 ⊕ ♀ Occident.	6	6	5 54	25	0	40	5 40	22
16	6	Rain or	6	4	5 56	W 9	1	42	6 39	23
17	7	St. Patrick. snow.	6	3	5 57	24	2	42	7 38	24
18	G	4th Sund. in Lent.	6	2	5 58	W 8	3	33	8 37	25
19	2	Day & night equal.	6	0	6 0	23	4	22	9 34	26
20	3	⊕ enters W Now	5	59	6 1	X 7	5	6	10 28	27
21	4	Benedict. changes	5	58	6 2	21	5	40	11 16	28
22	5	⊕ eclipsed, visible.	5	57	6 3	W 4	sets.	Aft.	5	●
23	6	to moderate	5	55	6 5	17	6	53	0 50	1
24	7	6 ⊕ ♀ Occident.	5	54	6 6	8 0	7	43	1 36	2
25	G	5th Sun. in Lent.	5	53	6 7	12	8	34	2 24	3
26	2	weather for	5	52	6 8	24	9	26	3 13	4
27	3	Algol south 2, 30.	5	50	6 10	II 6	10	15	4 2	5
28	4	the season.	5	49	6 11	18	11	8	4 51	6
29	5	Bull's eyes f. 10, 47.	5	48	6 12	W 0	11	56	5 36	7
30	6	Rain.	5	46	6 14	12	Morn.	6	23	8
31	7	Day's inc. zh. 14m.	5	45	6 15	24	0	47	7 8	9

Carolina discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, 1512;
settled by the English from Virginia, 1622.

IVth Month, A P R I L, hath 30 Days.

D. H. M.		PLANETS Places.						
D.	I.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇ D's L.
Full ○ 7 225 mo.		♀	♀	♃	♂	♍	♅	S. 4
Last Q 21 9 4 aft.	1		12 20	28	19	9	17	N. 2
New ☽ 21 226 mo.	7		18 21	28	18	17	80	N. 5
First Q. 29 1 37 mo.	13		24 22	27	17	25	6	N. 5
8 { 1 3 } 21 { 11 2 } deg.	19 25	♂ 0 23	26	17	7	2	19	S. 1
		6 24	25	17	9	24	S. 5	
M W	Remarkable days,	⊕ rises.	⊕ sets.	D's Pla.	D sets.	D	D south	D A
D D	aspects, weather, &c							
1 G Palin Sund. Wind,	5 44 6 16	♃ 6	16	♃ 6	1	35	7 59	10
2 2 clear,	5 43 6 17		18	2	51	8 44	11	
3 3 Arietis f. 8, 24. and	5 41 6 19	♃ 0	3	25	9 31	12		
4 4 Spica ♀ f. 12, 21.	5 40 6 20	13	4	2	10 18	13		
5 5 cool.	5 39 6 21	26	4	35	11 7	14		
6 6 Good Friday. Now	5 38 6 22	27	5	10	11 56	15		
7 7 ♀ f. 12, 59. more	5 36 6 24	22	rises.		Morn.	16		
8 G Easter Sunday.	5 35 6 25	♃ 6	8	18	0 48	17		
9 2 temperate,	5 34 6 26	20	9	5	1 40	18		
10 3 ♂ ⊕ ♀ Oriental.	5 33 6 27	4	5	10	31 2	37	19	
11 4 Plei. f. 9, 38. with	5 32 6 28	20	11	49	3 35	20		
12 5 showers of	5 30 6 30	29 4	Morn.	4	46	21		
13 6 ♀ south 12, 14.	5 29 6 31	19	0	40	5 37	22		
14 7 rain.	5 28 6 32	26	1	35	6 35	23		
15 G 1st Sun. aft. Easter.	5 27 6 33	18	2	19	7 31	24		
16 2 8 ⊕ ♀ Occidental.	5 26 6 34	24	3	7	8 26	25		
17 3 Arctur. f. 12, 23.	5 25 6 35	16	3	45	9 18	26		
18 4 Cool,	5 23 6 37	20	4	20	10 7	27		
19 5 ♀ gr. el. ⊕ en. ♀	5 22 6 38	13	4	58	10 55	28		
20 6 but soon	5 21 6 39	26	5	30	1 43	29		
21 7 Day'sl. 13h. 20m.	5 20 6 40	8	sets.	Af. 30	●			
22 G 2d Sun. aft. Easter.	5 18 6 42	21	8	2	1 14	1		
23 2 St. George. changes	5 17 6 43	II 3	9	0	2 0	2		
24 3 Day's inc. 4h. 12m.	5 16 6 44	15	9	53	2 50	3		
25 4 Capella f. 2, 49.	5 15 6 45	27	10	40	3 37	4		
26 5 to mild,	5 14 6 46	20	11	28	4 25	5		
27 6 Cassiopea f. 10, 9.	5 13 6 47	20	Morn.	5 13	5 58	7		
28 7 pleasant	5 12 6 48	2	0	13	6 46	8		
29 G 3d S. af. East. wea-	5 11 6 49	14	0	50	6 30	9		
30 2 D. 13h. 40m. ther.	5 10 6 50	26	1	31	7 30	9		

Sir Walter Raleigh landed with settlers at Roanoke, North-Carolina, in 1584.

The settlement of Georgia began in 1732.

Vth Month, M A Y, hath 31 Days.

D. H. M.	PLANETS Places.							
	D.	○	h	4	♂	♀	☽	D's L.
Full ○ 6 0 4 aft.		8	12	24	24	14	17	0 S. 2
Last Q. 13 3 54 mo.	1		18	25	24	15	24	8 N. 4
New ☽ 20 2 8 aft.	7		23	26	23	18	8	26 N. 3
First Q. 28 5 34 aft.	13		29	27	23	19	8	24 S. 4
8 { 1 2 } deg. 25		II	5	27	22	21	15	21 S. 5
21 0								

M	W	Remarkable days,	○	○	D's	D	D	D
D	D	aspects, weather, &c	rises	sets.	Pla.	sets.	south	A
1	3	8 h 4 Fair and pleasant	5	9 6 51	☽ 9	2 4	8 16 10	
2	4		5	8 6 52	22	2 36	9 2 11	
3	5	4 south 10, 48.	5	7 6 53	5	3 9 9	9 51 12	
4	6	weather,	5	5 6 55	18	3 44 10	42 13	
5	7	Spica ☽ f. 10, 25.	5	4 6 56	m 2	4 25 11	32 14	
6	G	4th S. aft. East. St.	5	3 6 57	16	11 16 17	Morn. 15	
7	2	8 h 4 [John	5	2 6 58	4 0	8 22 0	28 16	
8	3	with warm	5	1 6 59	14	9 28 1	26 17	
9	4	Lyraf. 3, 28. wind.	5	0 7 0	29	10 28 2	25 18	
10	5	Thunder	4	59 7 1	W 14	11 29 3	25 19	
11	6	Day's 1. 14, 4. and	4	58 7 2	29	Morn. 4	26 20	
12	7	4 fets 4, 45. rain.	4	58 7 2	W 13	0 18 5	22 21	
13	G	Rogation Sunday.	4	57 7 3	27	1 3 6	18 22	
14	2	Fine growing	4	56 7 4	XII 11	1 48 7	14 23	
15	3	Day's inc. 4h. 54m.	4	55 7 5	25	2 25 8	5 24	
16	4	○ ☽ Orient.	4	54 7 6	W 9	3 3 8	56 25	
17	5	Ascension Day.	4	53 7 7	22	3 30 9	40 26	
18	6	weather,	4	52 7 8	8 4	4 5 10	29 27	
19	7	Day's 1. 14h. 16m.	4	52 7 8	17	4 43 11	17 28	
20	G	1st S. aft. Aft. with	4	51 7 9	29	fets. Aft. 4	4 1	
21	2	○ enters II warm	4	51 7 9	II 11	7 46 0	46 1	
22	3	Ly. f. 2, 37. breezes	4	50 7 10	23	8 35 1	32 2	
23	4	Pegasi Alge. f. 8, 6.	4	49 7 11	W 5	9 17 2	21 3	
24	5	of wind	4	48 7 12	17	10 10 3	10 4	
25	6	△ ♂ ☽ from	4	47 7 13	29	10 52 3	56 5	
26	7	the	4	46 7 14	Q 11	11 25 4	40 6	
27	G	Whitsunday.	4	46 7 14	23	Morn. 5	23 7	
28	2	south.	4	45 7 15	W 5	0 1 6	11 8	
29	3	Procyon sets 9, 29.	4	44 7 16	18	0 38 6	56 9	
30	4	Arctu. f. 9, 36. now	4	44 7 16	5	1 9 7	48 10	
31	5	expect rain.	4	43 7 17	14	1 48 8	40 11	

Pennsylvania relinquished by the Dutch, 1664; settled 1647; sold to the Penn family, 1682.

VIth Month, J U N E, hath 30 Days.

D. H. M.	PLANETS Places.							
	D.	○	h	4	δ	♀	♀	D's L.
Full ○ 4 7 55 aft.		II	V	22	24	24	8	
Last Q. 11 1 10 aft.	I	II	28	22	24	24	19	N. 2
New ○ 19 7 49 mo.	7	17	29	2	26	II 1	25	N. 5
First Q. 27 5 10 mo.	13	23	8 0	22	29	8	10	S. 2
88 { I 30 } deg.	19	29	1 22	20	16	9	9	S. 5
88 { II ♀ 29 }	25	20	4	1 22	2	24	17	S. 1
21 29								

M	W	Remarkable days,	○	○	D's	D	○	D
D	D	aspects, weather, &c.	rises	sets	Pla.	sets.	south	A
1	6	Δ δ ♀ Sultry	4 43	7 17	27	2 23	9 28	12
2	7	and	4 42	7 18	m 11	2 57	10 20	13
3	G	Trinity Sund. dry,	4 42	7 18	25	3 39	11 17	14
4	2	close	4 41	7 19	4 9	rises.	Morn.	15
5	3	Spica ♀ sets 1, 47.	4 41	7 19	24	8 18	0 16	16
6	4	weather,	4 41	7 19	W 9	9 17	1 15	17
7	5	followed by	4 40	7 20	23	10 12	2 14	18
8	6	Δ δ ♀ thunder	4 40	7 20	W 8	10 56	3 12	19
9	7	and rain.	4 40	7 20	23	11 40	4 8	20
10	G	1st Sun. aft. Trin.	4 39	7 21	X 7	Morn.	5 2	21
11	2	St. Barnabas. Cool	4 39	7 21	21	9 18	5 54	22
12	3	Δ ⊖ 4 breezes,	4 39	7 21	V 4	0 49	6 42	23
13	4	♀ gr. elong. with	4 39	7 21	17	1 23	7 30	24
14	5	flying	4 39	7 21	8 0	2 1	8 18	25
15	6	Pegasi M. r. 10, 32.	4 38	7 22	13	2 35	9 6	26
16	7	[Alban.	4 38	7 22	25	3 8	9 53	27
17	G	2d S. aft. Trin. St.	4 38	7 22	II 8	3 48	10 40	28
18	2	clouds.	4 38	7 22	20	4 27	11 27	29
19	3	Day's l. 14h. 44m.	4 38	7 22	20 1	sets.	Af. 14	
20	4	⊖ en. ☽ Clear and	4 38	7 22	13	7 58	0 55	1
21	5	Longest day. warm.	4 38	7 22	25	8 40	1 44	2
22	6	Very	4 38	7 22	Q 7	9 30	2 38	3
23	7	Δ 4 ♀ [John Bap.	4 38	7 22	19	10 6	3 25	4
24	G	3d S. aft. Trin. St.	4 38	7 22	W 1	10 36	4 5	5
25	2	futry.	4 38	7 22	14	11 7	4 50	6
26	3	Clear	4 38	7 22	26	11 41	5 34	7
27	4	4 sets 1, 2. and hot	4 38	7 22	27	Morn.	6 22	8
28	5	weather.	4 38	7 22	23	0 12	7 12	9
29	6	St. Peter and Paul.	4 39	7 21	m 6	0 48	8 3	10
30	7	Day's de. 2m. Rain.	3 39	7 21	20	1 22	8 58	11

New Jersey relinquished by the Dutch, and granted to the Duke of York, 1647; settled, 1682; proprietary-government surrendered, 1702.

VIIth Month, J U L Y, hath 31 Days.

PLANETS' Places.

D.H.M.	D.	○	h	U	δ	♀	♂	D's L.
Fuli ○ 4 2 38 mo.	25	8	25	25	25	11		
Last Q. 10 10 30 aft.	1	10	1 22	5	0	29	N.	5
New ♀ 18 11 12 aft.	7	16	1 22	9	7	25 12	N.	2
First Q. 26 4 21 aft.	13	21	2 23	12	15	25	S.	4
{ 1 28 } 3 { 11 28 } deg.	19	27	2 23	16	22	8 7	S.	4
{ 21 27 }	25	8 3	2 24	19	8 0	13	N.	2

M	D	Remarkable days, ○ aspects, weather, &c. rises.	○ sets.	D's Pla.	D sets.	D south	D A
1	1	4th Sun. att. Trin.	4 39 7 21	4 5	2 10	9 54	12
2	2	Visitati. bl. Virgin.	4 40 7 20	19	2 58	10 54	13
3	3	Very warm,	4 40 7 20	19 4	3 51	11 54	14
4	4	St. Martin. dry	4 40 7 20	18	rises. Morn.	15	
5	5	weather,	4 41 7 19	3	8 47	0 56	16
6	6	Lyra south 11, 29.	4 41 7 19	18	9 30	1 51	17
7	7	followed	4 42 7 18	X 2	10 9	2 45	18
8	G	5th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 42 7 18	16	10 48	3 38	19
9	2	by thunder-guffs.	4 43 7 17	Y 0	11 19	4 31	20
10	3	6 ○ ♀ Occid.	4 43 7 17	13	11 52	5 19	21
11	4	Expect a very	4 44 7 16	26	Morn.	6	5
12	5	Day's l. 14h. 32m.	4 44 7 16	8 9	0 24	6 51	23
13	6	warm harvest.	4 45 7 15	22	0 59	7 40	24
14	7	U sets 11, 24.	4 45 7 15	X 4	1 44	8 32	25
15	G	6th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 46 7 14	16	2 26	9 22	26
16	2	□ ○ U Cloudy,	4 47 7 13	28	3 8	10 11	27
17	3	and some	4 47 7 13	25 10	3 52	10 55	28
18	4	Day's decrease 20m.	4 48 7 12	22	4 36	11 39	○
19	5	appearance	4 49 7 11	8 3	sets. Af. 23	1	
20	6	Margaret. of	4 49 7 11	15	7 52	1 7	2
21	7	rain.	4 50 7 10	27	8 29	1 51	3
22	G	7th S. aft. Tr. Mag.	4 51 7 9	m 10	9 1	2 37	4
23	2	○ enters ♀ Gusty,	4 52 7 8	22	9 35	3 25	5
24	3	afterwards, with	4 53 7 7	25	10 10	4 13	6
25	4	St. James. Dog-d.b.	4 54 7 6	18	10 44	5 1	7
26	5	St. Anne. frequent	4 54 7 6	m 2	11 19	5 50	8
27	6	Showers	4 55 7 5	16	11 58	6 43	9
28	7	St. Joseph. of rain,	4 56 7 4	4	Morn.	7 38	10
29	G	8th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 57 7 3	14	0 46	8 36	11
30	2	in many	4 58 7 2	29	1 33	9 37	12
31	3	places.	4 59 7 1	Vp 13	2 34	10 37	13

New-York first settled by the Dutch, who were dispossessed by the English, 1664; settled, 1665.

VIIIIth Month, AUGUST, hath 31 Days.

D. H.M.		PLANETS Places.								
D.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈	♉	D's L.
Full ○ 2 9 35 mo.										
Last Q. 9 10 1 mo.		♂	♂	♃	♄	♅	♇	♈	♉	
New ○ 17 2 0 aft.	1	10	2 24	24	8	29	N.	4		
Firſt Q. 25 0 12 mo.	7	15	2 25	26	16	10	S.	2		
Full ○ 31 5 42 aft.	13	21	2 26	29	25	17	S.	5		
8 { 1 27 } deg.	19	27	2 27	14	2	24	S.	1		
8 { 11 26 } deg.	25	12	2 28	9	8	0	N.	5		
21 26										
M	W	Remarkable days,	⊕	⊕	D's	D	D	D	D	A
D	D	aspects, weather, &c. rises.	sets.	sets.	Pla.	sets.	south			
1	4	Lammas-Day. Sul-	5 0 7 0	☿ 28	3 34	11 35	14			
2	5	try close	5 1 6 59	☽ 13	rife.	Morn.	15			
3	6	½ Station.weather.	5 2 6 58	27	8 4	0 32	16			
4	7	Cloudy,	5 3 6 57	✗ 11	8 42	1 26	17			
5	G	9th S. a. T. ♂ ⊕ ♀	5 4 6 56	25	9 16	2 18	18			
6	2	Tranfig. [Occi.	5 5 6 55	♀ 9	9 48	3 9	19			
7	3	and like	5 6 6 54	22	10 21	3 5	20			
8	4	Bull's eye r. 12, 15.	5 7 6 53	♂ 5	10 57	4 45	21			
9	5	for rain.	5 8 6 52	18	11 36	5 31	22			
10	6	St. Lawrence. Clear	5 9 6 51	Π 0	Morn.	6 21	23			
11	7	and hot.	5 10 6 50	12	0 22	7 14	24			
12	G	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 11 6 49	24	1 2	8 22	25			
13	2	Flying	5 12 6 48	☽ 6	1 48	8 51	26			
14	3	Pleiades r. 10, 36.	5 13 6 47	18	2 34	9 37	27			
15	4	clouds,	5 14 6 46	♂ 0	3 22	10 22	28			
16	5	D's. l. 13, 15. with	5 15 6 45	12	4 11	11 7	29			
17	6	Spica ☽ sets 8, 5.	5 16 6 44	24	sets.	11 55	30			
18	7	warm breezes,	5 18 6 42	☽ 6	7 3	Af. 36	3			
19	G	11th S. aft. Trin.	5 19 6 41	18	7 30	1 17	2			
20	2	from	5 20 6 40	☽ 1	8 6	2 6	3			
21	3	Sirius rise 3, 33. the	5 21 6 39	14	8 44	2 57	4			
22	4	Day's decree. 1, 28.	5 22 6 38	27	9 19	3 46	5			
23	5	⊕ enters ☽ south.	5 23 6 37	☽ 11	9 59	4 37	6			
24	6	Δ ⊕ h St. Barthol.	5 24 6 36	25	10 44	5 32	7			
25	7	♀ g. lion. Thunder	5 26 6 34	☽ 9	11 29	6 29	8			
26	G	12th Su. aft. Trin.	5 27 6 33	24	Morn.	7 28	9			
27	2	gust and rain	5 28 6 32	☽ 8	0 25	8 27	10			
28	3	St. Augustine. in	5 29 6 31	23	1 24	9 29	11			
29	4	St. John Bapt. beh.	5 30 6 30	☽ 8	2 29	10 26	12			
30	5	some places.	5 32 6 28	22	3 38	11 21	13			
31	6	Sirius rise 2, 53.	5 33 6 27	✗ 7	rife.	Morn.	14			

Rhode-Island, New-England, settled, 1637; charter granted, 1662; vacated by order, 1684; re-assumed, 1689.

IXth Month, SEPTEMBER, hath 30 Days.

PLANETS Places.

D. H. M.	D.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	D's L.
Last Q. 8 141 mo.		☿	8	27	11	☿	2	
New ☽ 16 4 12 mo.	1	10	2	29	14	16	3	N. 0
First Q. 23 7 18 mo.	7	16	2	11	10	17	4	S. 5
Full ☽ 30 5 24 aft.	13	21	2	1	19	22	29	S. 3
☽ { 1 25 }	19	27	1	2	25	9	23	N. 3
☽ { 11 24 } deg.	25	25	3	1	4	29	16	N. 4
☽ { 21 24 }								

M	W	Remarkable days,	⊕	⊕	D's	D	D	D
D	D	aspects, weather, &c	rites.	sets.	Pla.	rises.	south	A
1	7	H south 3, 2. Clear	5 34	6 26	☿ 21	7 21	0 16	15
2	G	13th S. a. Tri. and	5 35	6 25	♃ 4	7 47	1 8	16
3	2	pleasant weather,	5 36	6 24	18	8 24	1 54	17
4	3	Pleiades rise 9, 19.	5 38	6 22	8 1	9 0	2 44	18
5	4	Dog-days end with	5 39	6 21	14	9 37	3 34	19
6	5	Day's 1. 12h. 40m.	5 40	6 20	26	10 17	4 22	20
7	6	cool and	5 41	6 19	II 9	11 0	5 9	21
8	7	* ⊕ ♀ Na. bl. Vir.	5 43	6 17	21	11 45	6 0	22
9	G	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 44	6 16	25 3	Morn.	6 48	23
10	2	pleasant	5 45	5 15	15	0 31	7 34	24
11	3	Day's dec. 2, 16.	5 46	6 14	26	1 17	8 20	25
12	4	breezes from	5 48	6 12	♌ 8	2 8	9 8	26
13	5	Bull's eye r. 10, 2.	5 49	6 11	20	3 8	9 56	27
14	6	the north.	5 50	6 10	☿ 2	4 4	10 45	28
15	7	H south 2, 29.	5 52	6 8	15	5 3	11 34	29
16	G	15th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 53	6 7	27 sets.	Af. 13	☽	
17	2	♂ ⊕ ♀ Ori. Cloudy	5 54	6 6	21 10	6 46	0 56	1
18	3	and like for	5 55	6 5	23	7 18	1 42	2
19	4	Sirius r. 1, 48. rain.	5 56	6 4	♏ 6	7 57	2 35	3
20	5	Clear	5 58	6 2	20	8 52	3 30	4
21	6	St. Matthew.	5 59	6 1	1 4	9 32	4 28	5
22	7	Equal day & night.	6 0	6 0	19	10 23	5 26	6
23	G	⊕ enters △ and	6 2	5 58	♍ 3	11 23	6 26	7
24	2	pleasant	6 3	5 57	18	Morn.	7 26	8
25	3	weather.	6 4	5 56	25 3	0 26	8 26	9
26	4	St. Cyprian.	6 5	5 55	17	1 30	9 22	10
27	5	Flying	6 7	5 53	☿ 2	2 37	10 18	11
28	6	clouds.	6 8	5 52	16	3 47	11 59	12
29	7	St. Michael.	6 9	5 51	♈ 0	4 52	11 59	13
30	G	17th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 11	5 49	14	rises.	Morn.	14

Massachusetts discovered by Captain Gosnoll, in 1602;
settled 1614.—Salem began building, 1620; Boston, 1630.
Connecticut established by charter, 1662.

Xth Month, OCTOBER, hath 31 Days.

PLANETS' Places.

D. H. M.	D.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	D's L.
Last Q. 7 7 48 aft.		△	8	ml	2	△	ml	
New ♀ 15 5 31 aft.	1		9	o	5	3	24	20 S. 3
First Q. 22 4 5 aft	7		15	yo	6	8	nl	29 S. 5
Full ○ 29 4 53 aft.	13		21	29	7	12	9	△ 7 S. 0
♀ { 1 23 } deg.	19		27	29	9	16	17	10 N. 5
♀ { 11 ml 23 } deg.	25	ml	3	28	10	20	24	28 N. 1
21 22								

M	W	Remarkable days,	⊕	⊕	D's	D	D	
D	D	aspects, weather, &c.	rises	sets	Pla.	rises.	south	A
1	2	♀ great elong.	Cool	6 12 5 48	♀ 27	7	6	0 50 15
2	3	mornings and		6 13 5 47	8 10	7	42	1 33 16
3	4	Pleiades set 2, 57.		6 14 5 46	23	8	24	2 23 17
4	5	evenings.		6 15 5 45	II 5	9	9	3 16 18
5	6	Siri. r. 12, 45. Ex-		6 17 5 43	17	9	51	4 5 19
6	7	Day's l. 11, 24. peat		6 18 5 42	29	10	39	4 54 20
7	G	18th Sun. aft. Trin.		6 19 5 41	25 II	11	25	5 42 21
8	2	a small frost.		6 20 5 40	23	Morn.	6 28 22	
9	3	Day's dec. 3h. 28m.		6 22 5 38	nl 5	0 13	7 13 23	
10	4	Clear		6 23 5 37	17	1	8	8 0 24
11	5	and		6 24 5 36	29	2	2	8 47 25
12	6	pleasant.		6 25 5 35	ml II	2	57	9 31 26
13	7	☿ south 12, 40.		6 27 5 33	23	3	51	10 15 27
14	G	19th Sun. aft. Trin.		6 28 5 32	△ 6	4 50	11 0 28	
15	2	Some flying		6 29 5 31	19	sets.	11 48	●
16	3	clouds.		6 30 5 30	ml 2	6	5	Af. 36 1
17	4	Burgoynesur. 1777.		6 32 5 28	16	6	39	1 24 2
18	5	St. Luke. Very cold		6 33 5 27	1	0	7 30	2 22 3
19	6	Cornwallis su. 1781		6 34 5 26	14	8	18	3 21 4
20	7	dews or frosts.		6 35 5 25	28	9	17	4 20 5
21	G	20th Sun. aft. Trin.		6 36 5 24	15 I 3	10 16	5 19	6
22	2	[8 ○ ☿]		6 38 5 22	28 II	18	6	18 7
23	3	⊕ enters ml Clear		6 39 5 21	ml II	Morn.	7 17	8
24	4	and cool.		6 40 5 20	27	0 29	8	7 9
25	5	8 ☿ St. Crispin.		6 41 5 19	X 11	1 29	9 4	10
26	6	Some		6 42 5 18	25	2 40	9 58	11
27	7			6 44 5 16	Y 9	3 48	10 48	12
28	G	21st S. aft. Trin. St.		6 45 5 15	23	4 55	11 37	13
29	2	[Simon and Jude.		6 46 5 14	8 6	rise.	Morn.	14
30	3	appearance of		6 47 5 13	19	6 23	0 24	15
31	4	Da. 10h. 24m. rain.		6 48 5 12	II 1	7 4	1 11	16

New-Hampshire, on Piscataqua-River, formed into a government, 1640.

XIth Month, NOVEMBER, hath 30 Days.

PLANETS Places.

D. H. M.	D.	○	h	24	♂	♀	☽	☽'s L.
		m	v	m	4	2	nL	
Last Q. 6 3 55 aft.								
New ☽ 14 5 57 mo.	1		10	27	12	25	3	10 S. 5
First Q. 21 0 12 mo.	7		16	27	13	25	10	19 S. 2
Full ☽ 28 8 55 mo.	13		22	26	14	4	18	45 N. 4
83 { 1 22 } 19			28	25	15	9	25	8 N. 4
83 { 11 ♐ 22 } deg. 25			4	5	25	17	4	17 S. 4
21 21								

M	W	Remarkable days, D. D. aspects, weather, &c.	○ rise	○ sets.	D's Pla.	☽ rises.	☽ south	☽ A.
1	5	All Saints. Cloudy,	6 49 5	11	II 13	7 48	1 58	17
2	6	6 ☽ Occid. with	6 51 5	9	26	8 37	2 48	18
3	7	6 ☽ 4 Orient. an	6 52 5	8	26	9 26	3 40	19
4	G	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	6 53 5	7	19	10 14	4 29	20
5	2	appearance	6 54 5	6	2	11 3	5 14	21
6	3	h south 10, 58. of	6 55 5	5	13	11 56	5 59	22
7	4	Sirius rile 10.41.	6 56 5	4	25	Morn.	6 44	23
8	5	snow or	6 57 5	3	7	0 51	7 29	24
9	6	Bull's eye f. 1, 29.	6 58 5	2	19	1 49	8 16	25
10	7	rain.	6 59 5	1	2	2 46	8 59	26
11	G	23d S. af. Trin. St.	7 0 5	0	15	3 40	9 43	27
12	2	[Martin.	7 1 4	59	28	4 45	10 32	28
13	3	Very cool,	7 2 4	58	2	5 51	11 24	29
14	4	Day's l. 9h. 54. but	7 3 4	57	25	sets.	A. 17	○
15	5	Pleiades f. 12, 12,	7 4 4	56	2	9 6 10	1 10	1
16	6	Day's dec. 4, 54.	7 5 4	55	23	7 2	2 5	2
17	7	pleasant.	7 6 4	54	2	8 1 3	5 5	3
18	G	24th S. aft. Trin.	7 7 4	53	22	9 5	4 5	4
19	2	Windy,	7 8 4	52	2	10 11 5	3 5	5
20	3	h f. 9, 50. with	7 8 4	52	22	11 20 5	5 58	6
21	4	flying	7 9 4	51	2	6 Morn.	6 52	7
22	5	○ enters ♀ clouds.	7 10 4	50	21	0 25	7 45	8
23	6	St. Clement.	7 11 4	49	2	5 1 32	8 36	9
24	7	Clear,	7 12 4	48	18	2 36	9 24	10
25	G	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 12 4	48	8 2	3 37	10 12	11
26	2	and very	7 13 4	47	15	4 39 11	0 12	
27	3	cold, with	7 14 4	46	27	5 45 11	48	13
28	4	Sirius south, 2, 22.	7 15 4	45	11 10	rises. Morn.	14	
29	5	hard frosts.	7 15 4	45	22	6 24 0 36	15	
30	6	St. Andrew.	7 16 4	44	25 4	7 10 1 27	16	

Kentucky explored by John Finlay, and Co. of North Carolina, in 1767; settled by Colonel Daniel Boone, in 1769; admitted into the Union, as a State, June 1, 1792.

XIIth Month, D E C E M B E R, hath 31 Days.

PLANETS Places.

D. H. M.	D.	○	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	D's L.
Last Q. 6 9 30 mo.								
New ☽ 13 5 31 aft.	1	4	♀	☿	♃	♄	♅	S. 5
First Q. 21 10 18 mo.	7	17	25	18	18	10	26	N. 1
Full ☽ 28 3 32 mo.	13	23	24	21	28	25	14	N. 5
88 { 1 20 } deg.	19	29	24	22	22	22	16	N. 0
88 { 11 ♀ 20 } deg.	25	☿	5	24	23	7	10	S. 5
21 19								

M	W	Remarkable days,	○	○	D's	D	D	D
D	D	aspects, weather, &c.	rises.	sets.	Pla.	rises.	south	A
1	7	* 24 ♂ Clear and	7 16	4 44	☽ 16	7 55	2 13	17
2	G	Advent S. windy,	7 17	4 43	28	8 43	2 58	18
3	2	with	7 18	4 42	☽ 10	9 38	3 43	19
4	3	Sirius r. 8, 48. flying	7 18	4 42	21	10 30	4 30	20
5	4	Clouds.	7 19	4 41	☽ 3	11 25	5 15	21
6	5	Ple. s. 10, 42. St.	7 19	4 41	16	Morn.	5 59	22
7	6	[Nicholas.	7 20	4 40	28	0 23	6 43	23
8	7	* 24 ♀ Conc. bleſſ.	7 20	4 40	☽ 11	1 21	7 28	24
9	G	2d S. in Ad. [Virg.	7 20	4 40	23	2 24	8 14	25
10	2	Snow	7 21	4 39	☽ 7	3 23	9 3	26
11	3	Arcturus r. 1, 44.	7 21	4 39	20	4 29	9 55	27
12	4	or cold	7 21	4 39	☽ 4	5 35	10 47	28
13	5	☽ gr. elonga. rain.	7 21	4 39	18	sets.	11 45	☽
14	6	△ ○ h Clear	7 22	4 38	☽ 3	5 43	Af. 44	1
15	7	and cold.	7 22	4 38	17	6 36	1 39	2
16	G	3d Sun. in Advent.	7 22	4 38	☽ 2	7 38	2 38	3
17	2	Day's l. 9, 16. High	7 22	4 38	17	8 39	3 37	4
18	3	winds,	7 22	4 38	☽ 1	9 53	4 27	5
19	4	♂ ♂ ♀ with	7 22	4 38	16	11 5	5 25	6
20	5	Shortest day. flying	7 22	4 38	☽ 0	Morn.	6 16	7
21	6	St. Thomas. ○ e. ♀	7 22	4 38	14	0 13	7 5	8
22	7	clouds.	7 22	4 38	27	1 22	7 52	9
23	G	4th Sun. in Advent.	7 22	4 38	☽ 10	2 23	8 42	10
24	2	Some	7 22	4 38	23	3 26	9 31	11
25	3	CHRISTMAS. ap.	7 22	4 38	☽ 6	4 19	10 19	12
26	4	St. Steph. pearance	7 22	4 38	18	5 15	11 6	13
27	5	St. John. of snow	7 22	4 38	☽ 0	6 9	11 54	14
28	6	Innocents. or	7 21	4 39	12	rises.	Morn.	15
29	7	rain.	7 21	4 39	24	6 30	0 42	16
30	G	1st Sun. aft. Christ.	7 21	4 39	☽ 6	7 18	1 30	17
31	2	St. Silvester. Cold	7 20	4 40	18	8 16	2 14	18

The State of Vermont, (formerly called the New-Hampshire-Grants) admitted into the Union, March 4, 1791.

The PLANETARY and TERRESTRIAL WORLDS comparatively considered.

" **T**O us, who dwell on its surface, the earth is by far the most extensive orb that our eyes can any-where behold: It is also clothed with verdure, distinguished by trees, and adorned with variety of beautiful decorations; whereas to a spectator placed on one of the planets, it wears an uniform aspect, looks all luminous, and no larger than a spot. To beings who still dwell at greater distances it entirely disappears. That which we call alternately the morning and the evening star; as in one part of the orbit she rides foremost in the procession of night, in the other ushers in and anticipates the dawn; is a planetary world, which with the four others, that so wonderfully vary their mystic dance, are in themselves dark bodies, and shine only by reflection; have fields, and seas, and skies of their own, are furnished with all accommodations for animal subsistence, and are supposed to be the abodes of intellectual life; all which, together with our earthly habitation, are dependent on that grand dispenser of divine munificence, the sun; receive their light from the distribution of his rays, and derive their comfort from his benign agency.

" The sun, which seems to perform its daily stages through the sky, is in this respect fixed and immovable, 'tis the great axle of heaven, about which the globe we inhabit, and other more spacious orbs, wheel their stated courses. The sun, though seemingly smaller than the dial it illuminates, is abundantly larger than this whole earth, on which so many lofty mountains rise, and such vast oceans roll. A line extending from side to side through the centre of that resplendent orb, would measure more than eight hundred thousand miles: A girdle formed to go round its circumference, would require a length of millions. Were its solid contents to be estimated, the account would overwhelm our understanding, and be almost beyond the power of language to express. Are we startled at these reports of philosophy? Are we ready to cry out in a transport of surprise, "How mighty is the Being who kindled such a prodigious fire, and keeps alive from age to age such an enormous mass of flame!" — let us attend our philosophic guides, and we shall be brought acquainted with speculations more enlarged and more inflaming.

" This sun, with all its attendant planets, is but a very little part of the grand machine of the universe; every star, though in appearance no bigger than the diamond that glitters upon a lady's ring, is really a vast globe, like the sun in size and in glory; no less spacious, no less luminous, than the radi-

anti ource of the day : So that every star is not barely a world, but the centre of a magnificent system ; has a retinue of worlds, irradiated by its beams, and revolving round its attractive influence, all which are lost to our sight in unmeasurable wilds of ether. That the stars appear like so many diminutive and scarce distinguishable points, is owing to their immense and inconceivable distance. Immense and inconceivable indeed it is, since a ball, shot from the loaded cannon, and flying with unabated rapidity, must travel at this impetuous rate almost seven hundred thousand years, before it could reach the nearest of these twinkling luminaries.

" While, beholding this vast expanse, I learn my own extreme meanness, I would also discover the abject littleness of all terrestrial things. What is the earth, with all her ostentatious scenes, compared with this astonishing grand furniture of the skies ? What, but a dim speck, hardly perceptible in the map of the universe ? It is observed by a very judicious writer, that if the sun himself, which enlightens this part of the creation, was extinguished, and all the host of planetary worlds, which move about him, were annihilated, they would not be missed by an eye that can take in the whole compass of nature, any more than a grain of sand upon the sea-shore. The bulk of which they consist, and the space which they occupy, is so exceedingly little in comparison of the whole, that their loss would leave scarce a blank in the immensity of God's works. If then, not our globe only, but this whole system, be so very diminutive, what is a kingdom or a country ? What are a few lordships, or the so much admired patrimonies of those who are styled wealthy ? When I measure them with my own little pittance, they swell into proud bloated dimensions : But when I take the universe for my standard, how scanty is their size, how contemptible their figure ! they shrink into pompous nothings."

REMARKS *on the SWIFTNESS of TIME.*

" **T**HE natural advantages which arise from the position of the earth, we inhabit, with respect to the other planets, afford much employment to mathematical speculation, by which it has been discovered, that no other conformation of the system could have given such commodious distributions of light and heat, or imparted fertility and pleasure to so great a part of the revolving sphere.

" It may be perhaps observed by the moralist, with equal reason, that our globe seems particularly fitted for the residence of a being, placed here only for a short time, whose task is

to advance himself to a higher and happier state of existence, by unremitting vigilance of caution, and activity of virtue.

" The duties required of man are such as human nature does not willingly perform, and such as those are inclined to delay who yet intend some time to fulfil them. It was therefore necessary that this universal reluctance should be counteracted, and the drowsiness of hesitation wakened into resolve; that the danger of procrastination should be always in view, and the fallacies of security be hourly detected.

" To this end all the appearances of nature uniformly conspire. Whatever we see on every side, reminds us of the lapse of time and the flux of life. The day and the night succeed each other, the rotation of seasons diversifies the year, the sun rises, attains the meridian, declines, and sets; and the moon every night changes its form.

" The day has been considered as an image of the year, and a year as the representation of life. The morning answers to the spring, and the spring to childhood and youth; the noon corresponds to the summer, and the summer to the strength of manhood. The evening is an emblem of autumn, and autumn of declining life. The night with its silence and darkness shews the winter, in which all the powers of vegetation are benumbed; and the winter points out the time when life shall cease, with its hopes and pleasures.

" He that is carried forward, however swiftly, by a motion equable and easy, perceives not the change of place but by the variation of objects. If the wheel of life, which rolls thus silently along, passed on through undistinguishable uniformity, we should never mark its approaches to the end of the course. If one hour were like another; if the passage of the sun did not shew that the day is wasting; if the change of seasons did not impress upon us the flight of the year, quantities of duration equal to days and years would glide unobserved. If the parts of time were not variously coloured, we should never discern their departure or succession, but should live thoughtless of the past, and careless of the future, without will, and perhaps without power, to compute the periods of life, or to compare the time which is already lost with that which may probably remain.

" But the course of time is so visibly marked, that it is even observed by the passage, and by nations who have raised their minds very little above animal instinct. There are human beings, whose language does not supply them with words by which they can number five, but I have read of none that have not names for Day and Night, for Summer and Winter.

" Yet it is certain that these admonitions of nature, however forcible, however importunate, are too often vain; and that many who mark with such accuracy the course of time, appear to have little sensibility of the decline of life. Every man has something to do which he neglects; every man has faults to conquer which he delays to combat.

" So little do we accustom ourselves to consider the effects of time, that things necessary and certain often surprise us like unexpected contingencies. We leave the beauty in her bloom, and, after an absence of twenty years, wonder at our return, to find her faded. We meet those whom we left children, and can scarcely persuade ourselves to treat them as men. The traveller visits in age those countries through which he rambled in his youth, and hopes for merriment at the old place. The man of business, wearied with unsatisfactory prosperity, retires to the town of his nativity, and expects to play away the last years with the companions of his childhood, and recover youth in the fields where he once was young.

" From this inattention, so general and so mischievous, let it be every man's study to exempt himself. Let him that desires to see others happy, make haste to give while his gifts can be enjoyed, and remember that every moment of delay takes away something from the value of his benefaction. And let him who proposes his own happiness, reflect, that while he forms his purposes the day rolls on and " the night cometh when no man can work."

ORIGIN of the GRAY MARE's being the better HORSE.
Addressed to the Editor of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

" SIR,

" I HAD lately the pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both sexes, when the conversation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men usually arrogate to themselves, of ruling over their wives with despotic sway, a young lady of wit and humour, then present, replied, " it might possibly be so sometimes, but much oftener the gray Mare is the better Horse!" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the rise of that proverbial saying, which is made use of when a woman governs her husband.

" A gentleman, of a certain county in England, having married a young lady of considerable fortune, and with many other charms, yet finding, in a very short time, that she was of a high domineering spirit, and always contending to be mistress of him and his family, he was resolved to part

with her. Accordingly, he went to her father, and told him, he found his daughter of such a temper, and was so heartily tired of her, that if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

"The old gentleman having inquired into the cause of his complaint, asked him, "why he should be more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage state?"—The young gentleman desired to be excused, if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit no way to be quelled; and as most certainly no man, who had a sense of right and wrong, could ever submit to be governed by his wife. Son (said the old man) you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all, indeed, by the same method: However, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this proof, if you are willing to try it: I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing one hundred eggs; and if, in passing through the county, and making a strict inquiry into the truth or falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family himself, and an egg only where the wife governs, you will find your eggs gone before your horses, I hope you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife no worse than her neighbours. If, on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter home again, and you shall keep her fortune."

"This proposal was too advantageous to be rejected; our young married man, therefore, set out with great eagerness, to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife.

"At the first house he came to, he heard a woman, with a shrill and angry voice, call to her husband to go to the door. Here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making any further inquiry; at the next he met with something of the same kind; and at every house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone, when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the county: He knocked at the door, and inquiring for the master of the house, was told by the servant, that his master was not yet stirring, but, if he pleased to walk in, his lady was in the parlour. The lady, with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and

aid, if his business was very urgent, she would wake her husband to let him know it, but had much rather not disturb him. "Why, really, Madam (said he) my business is only to ask a question, which you can resolve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenuous with me: You will, doubtless, think it odd, and it may be deemed unpolite for any one, much more a stranger, to ask such a question; but as a very considerable wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse. It is, Madam, to desire to be informed, whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you?"—"Indeed, Sir, (replied the lady) this question is somewhat odd; but, as I think no one ought to be ashamed of doing their duty, I shall make no scruple to say, that I have been always proud to obey my husband in all things; but, if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such a case, let him answer for me; for here he comes."

"The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and, after some apologies, being made acquainted with the business, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her own favour; upon which he was invited to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept of it as a present.

"A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the *gray mare*, which she thought would be very fit for her side-saddle; her husband gave substantial reasons why the black horse would be most useful to them; Madam still persisted in her claim to the *gray mare*. "What (said she) and will you not take her, then? But I say you shall; for I am sure the *gray Mare is much the better horse.*"—"Well, my dear (replied the husband) if it must be so"—You must take an egg (replied the gentleman-carter) and I must take all my horses back again, and endeavour to live happy with my wife.

Z E N O."

THE TWO BEES.

"**O**n a fine morning in May, two bees set forward in quest of honey; the one wise and temperate, the other careless and extravagant. They soon arrived at a garden enriched with aromatic herbs, the most fragrant flowers, and the most delicious fruits. They regaled themselves for a time on the various dainties that were spread before them: The one loading his thighs at intervals with provisions for the hive against the distant winter; the other revelling in

sweets, without regard to any thing but his present gratification. At length they found a wide-mouthed phial, that hung beneath the bough of a peach-tree, filled with honey ready tempered, and exposed to their taste in the most alluring manner. The thoughtless epicure, spite of all his friend's remonstrances, plunged headlong into the vessel, resolving to indulge himself in all the pleasures of sensuality. The philosopher, on the other hand, sipped a little with caution; but being suspicious of danger, flew off to fruits and flowers; where, by the moderation of his meals, he improved his relish for the true enjoyment of them. In the evening, however, he called upon his friend, to inquire whether he would return to the hive; but found him surfeited in sweets, which he was as unable to leave, as to enjoy. Clogged in his wings, enfeebled in his feet, and his whole frame totally enervated, he was but just able to bid his friend adieu, and to lament with his latest breath, that, though a taste of pleasure might quicken the relish of life, an unrestrained indulgence is inevitable destruction."

On H E A L T H.

" **O** Blessed Health! thou art above all gold and treasure; 'tis thou who enlargest the soul,—and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue.—He that has thee, has little more to wish for! and he that is so wretched as to want thee,—wants every thing with thee."

" Titles, Riches, Honours, Wealth,
" Glory, Ambition, and Renown,
" Bubbles, what are you to Health?
" Smoke, impostors of the town.
" All empty as the vacant mind,
" The baseless fabric of a dream!
" The very things we greatest deem
" Leave not a wreck behind."

(EXTRACTS from the COMMONPLACE-BOOK of the
KENTUCKY PHILOSOPHER.)

ORIGIN of the PROVERB, " Lay hold of the Tail if you can, and be sure to keep it fast."

" **W**HEN the slaves of Tartary, in crossing a river, find themselves in danger of being drowned, they catch hold of the horse's tail that passes before them, and frequently thereby escape. From hence comes the proverb, " Lay hold of the tail if you can, and be sure to keep it fast." An honest Mussulman, by once luckily applying this saying,

escaped from being impaled. The case was this : He had spent many years in study, had most parts of the Alcoran by heart, was acquainted with several sciences, but by attending to them, he had lost the more material science, *that of knowing how to live*; so that when he grew in years, though his mind was well fed, his body was in danger of want.— He addressed himself to the Sultan Mahomet, on whose memory be peace! beseeching him to save a son of science from starving. The Sultan having considered his case, gave him no other answer than this : “ Friend, with all your learning, don’t you know that the world is a tail, and happy is he that gets hold of it? ”

The Mussulman went home in despair, where, after passing three days in deep meditation, he thus addressed himself to a certain Russian slave, from whom he had learnt that tongue : “ Infidel, let us change clothes; carry me to market, and sell me.” These orders were obeyed; he worked six or eight months in the fields with the other slaves; and appeared so very stupid that he was the jest of all his companions. At the end of that time he began to preach; affirmed that he had visions; and that the prophet, whose name be blessed, had taught him the Alcoran; of which he repeated many chapters.

“ This accident made much noise; he was visited by everybody, and none went away without giving him something. At last the Grand Seignior heard of it, and sent for him.— As soon as he saw, he recollect ed him : “ Friend,” says he, “ have I not seen you before?” “ For God’s sake” answered the impostor, “ betray me not; you know the world is a tail, and I have but just got hold of it.” The issue of the matter was, that the man got a good living by his wit, and the world has got a good story.

“ My friends, you will never be the worse for hearing it; and, believe me, you will be much better for remembering it; for, of all kinds of knowledge, none is more important than this, “ that the world is a tail, and happy is he that can get hold of it.”

Extracts from the Writings of the ANCIENTS of distinguished fame.

“ IT is better for a man to be a judge among his enemies, than among his friends; for of his enemies he may make one his friend, but among his friends he shall make one his enemy.”

“ None ought to rule, except he first have learned to obey.”

- " He is not fit to rule others, that cannot rule himself."
- " Except wise men be made governors, or governors be made wise men, mankind shall never have quiet rest, nor virtue be able to defend herself."
- " Happy is that city or country, that hath wise men to govern it."
- " Men ought not to be chosen for their age, nor for their riches, but for their wisdom and virtue."
- " He that giveth counsel, and praiseth himself, would fain be called a wise man."
- " Good counsel is the beginning and ending of every good work."
- " He is discreet that keepeth his own counsel."
- " And he is unwise that discovereth it."
- " He that keepeth secret that which he is requested, doth well; but he that keepeth secret that which he is not required, is to be trusted."
- " Honour ought to be given to virtue, and not to riches."
- " It is a shame for a man to desire honour because of his ancestors, and not deserve it by his own virtue."
- " They that be perfectly wise, despise worldly honour."
- " Where riches alone are honoured, good men are lightly esteemed."
- " Vain pleasure lightly perisheth, but true honour is immortal."
- " Immortal honour is better than transitory riches."
- " Nobility is, not after the vulgar opinion of men, but is the only praise and surname of virtue."
- " Break not the laws made for the welfare of thy country."
- " As a sick man is cured of his disease by virtue of medicine; so is an evil man healed of his malice by virtue of the law."
- " Wit without learning is like a tree without fruit."
- " By reading, wit and understanding increaseth."
- " Friendship is to be preferred before all worldly things, because there is nothing more agreeable with nature, nor that helpeth man more, either in prosperity or in adversity."
- " It is small pleasure to live in this world, if a man may not trust his friends."
- " Get friendship of them that follow truth."
- " A true friend is more to be esteemed than a kinsman."
- " Admit none to be thy friend, except thou first know how he hath behaved himself with his other friends."
- " Be as mindful of thy absent friends as of those who are present."

“ Friends in adversity are a refuge, and in prosperity a delight.”

“ Xenophanes, being jeered for refusing to play at a forbidden game, answered: I do not fear my money, but my reputation: They that make laws must keep them.”

The stings of Poverty, Disease, and Violence, less pungent than those of guilty passions.

ASSEMBLE all the evils which poverty, disease, or violence can inflict, and their stings will be found, by far, less pungent than those which guilty passions dart into the heart. Amidst the ordinary calamities of the world, the mind can exert its powers, and suggest relief; and the mind is properly the man; the sufferer, and his sufferings, can be distinguished. But those disorders of passion, by seizing directly on the mind, attack human nature in its strong-hold, and cut off its last resource. They penetrate to the very seat of sensation; and convert all the powers of thought into instruments of torture.

The BALANCE of HAPPINESS equal.

“ **A**N extensive contemplation of human affairs, will lead us to this conclusion, that among the different conditions and ranks of men, the balance of happiness is preserved in a great measure equal; and that the high and the low, the rich and the poor, approach, in point of real enjoyment, much nearer to each other than is commonly imagined. In the lot of man, mutual compensations, both of pleasure and of pain, universally take place. Providence never intended, that any state here should be either completely happy, or entirely miserable. If the feelings of pleasure are more numerous, and more lively, in the higher departments of life, such also are those of pain. If greatness flatters our vanity, it multiplies our dangers. If opulence increases our gratifications, it increases, in the same proportion, our desires and demands. If the poor are confined to a more narrow circle, yet within that circle lie most of those natural satisfactions, which, after all the refinements of art, are found to be the most genuine and true.—In a state, therefore, where there is neither so much to be coveted on the one hand, nor to be dreaded on the other, as at first appears, how submissive ought we to be to the disposal of Providence! How temperate in our desires and pursuits! How much more attentive to preserve our virtue, and to improve our minds, than to gain the doubtful and equivocal advantages of worldly prosperity!”

Effusions on a Town and Country Life.

"WE are here amongst the vast and noble scenes of nature; we are there amongst the pitiful shifts of policy. We walk here in the light and open ways of divine bounty, we grope there in the dark and confused labyrinths of human malice: Our senses are here feasted with the clear and genuine taste of their objects, which are all sophisticated there, and, for the most part, overwhelmed with their contraries. Here pleasure looks, methinks, like a beautiful, constant and modest wife; it is there an impudent, fickle, and painted harlot. Here is harmless and cheap plenty, there guilty and expensive luxury." [End of select Quotations.]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

Treasury-Chamber, May 31, 1791.

In consequence of an Address of the House of Commons to his Majesty, and of an examination made respecting the efficacy of a composition discovered by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, for curing injuries and defects in Trees, his Majesty has been pleased to grant a reward to Mr. Forsyth, for disclosing the method of making and using that composition; and the following directions for that purpose are published accordingly.

Royal-Gardens, Kensington, May 11, 1791.

Directions for making a composition for curing diseases, defects and injuries in all kinds of fruit and forest trees, and the method of preparing the trees, and laying on the composition, by WILLIAM FORSYTH.

TAKE one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, (that from the cielings of rooms is preferable) half a bushel of wood-ashes, and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand. The three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed; then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the fluff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the cieling of rooms.

The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed, and injured part, till you come to the fresh sound wood; leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife, or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to: Then lay on the plaster, about one eighth of an inch thick, all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing off the edges as thin

as possible. Then take a quantity of dry powder of wood ashes, mixed with a sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones ; put it into a tin box, with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour, to absorb the moisture : Then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder, till the whole plaster becomes a dry, smooth surface.

All trees cut down near the ground should have the surface made quite smooth, rounding it off in a small degree, as before mentioned ; and the dry powder directed to be used afterwards, should have an equal quantity of powder of alabaster mixed with it, in order the better to resist the dripping of the trees and heavy rains.

If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub, or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface, or otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take powdered chalk, or common lime, after having been slack'd a month at least.

As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken, where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require (which is best done when moistened by rain) that the plaster may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

USEFUL RECEIPTS AND DIRECTIONS.

An approved Medicine for the BLOODY-FLUX.

TAKE a large spoonful of cochineal bruised fine, half an ounce or more of cinnamon, and three ounces of loaf-sugar—boil them in a pottle of spring-water, over a slow fire, till it is reduced to about three pints ; the patient to drink half a pint of it milk-warm, and the rest a gill at a time warm, as common drink—Nothing else to be drank while it lasts. If the above does not quite cure the person, repeat the same again, which scarce ever failed—When the flux is stopt, and the patient finds a pain about the stomach, give a spoonful or two of Daffey's elixir, as his or her strength will bear it ; the food to be rice and milk, flour and milk, bread and milk, or poached eggs—no broth or flesh—if no elixir is to be had, a spoonful of the sirup of rhubarb must be taken : If occasion be to take physick, drink warm whey with it, and keep warm the day it is taken.

A remedy for the Rheumatism, which has never been known to fail, in any instance, of effecting a certain and speedy cure.

Take one pound of roll brimstone; pound it fine, and put it into an earthen pot. Pour thereon one gallon of boiling water, and stir it well up: After standing about 24 hours it is fit for use. Drink half a pint in the morning before breakfast, and half a pint before going to bed; and a radical cure will, in the space of a few weeks, be effected.

A certain cure for a Cancer.

Spread a plaster with any common salve, a little wider than the cancer; take some white arsenic finely powdered, and strew it middling thick on the plaster; then make a border round the plaster, about a quarter of an inch wide, with adhesive salve, to keep the arsenic from spreading wider than the cancer; apply this plaster to the part affected; let it remain four hours, then take it off, and renew it with two more plasters of the same sort. At the end of twelve hours, you may draw out the cancer, root and branch, by means of a pair of forceps; after this operation you may cure the wound with a plaster of common Turner's Cerate.

A remedy for Corns.

Make a plaster on leather, with garlick, pounded to a pulp; first pare the corn close, and then bind on the plaster: Repeat it for three following nights, and it will cure the corn effectually.

Note, the plasters must be kept on all the time.

Anodyne Balsam.

Take of white Spanish soap, one ounce; opium, unprepared, two drachms; rectified spirit of wine, nine ounces. Digest them together in a gentle heat for three days; then strain off the liquor, and add to it three drachms of camphor.

This balsam, as its title expresses, is intended to ease pain. It is of service in violent strains and rheumatic complaints, when not attended with inflammation. It must be rubbed with a warm hand, on the part affected; or a linen rag moistened with it may be applied to the part, and renewed every third or fourth hour, till the pain abates. If the opium is left out, this will be saponaceous balsam.

The vulnerary Balsam.

Take of benzoin, powdered, three ounces; balsam of Peru, two ounces; hepatic aloes, in powder, half an ounce; rectified spirit of wine, two pints. Digest them in a gentle heat for three days, and then strain the balsam.

This balsam, or rather tincture, is applied externally to heal recent wounds and bruises. It is likewise employed in-

ternally to remove coughs, asthmas, and other complaints of the breast. It is said to ease the cholic, cleanse the kidneys, and to heal internal ulcers, &c.

The dose is from twenty to sixty drops.

Pectoral Bolus.

Take of spermaceti, a scruple; gum ammoniac, ten grains; salt of hartshorn, six grains; simple sirup, as much as will make them into a bolus.

This bolus is given in colds and coughs of long standing, asthmas, and beginning consumptions of the lungs. It is generally proper to bleed the patient before he begins to use it.

Compound Decoction of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian bark and Virginian snake-root, grossly powdered, each three drachms. Boil them in a pint of water to one half. To the strained liquor add an ounce and a half of aromatic water.

Sir John Pringle recommends this as a proper medicine towards the decline of malignant fevers, when the pulse is low, the voice weak, and the head affected with a stupor, but with little delirium.

The dose is four spoonfuls every fourth or sixth hour.

Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Take of fresh sarsaparilla root, sliced and bruised, two ounces; shavings of guaiacum wood, one ounce. Boil over a slow fire, in three quarts of water, to one; adding towards the end, half an ounce of sassafras wood, and three drachms of liquorice. Strain the decoction.

This may either be employed as an assistant to a course of mercurial alteratives, or taken after the mercury has been used for some time. It strengthens the stomach, and restores flesh and vigour to habits emaciated by disease. It may also be taken in the rheumatism and cutaneous disorders proceeding from foulness of the blood and juices. For all these intentions it is greatly preferable to the *Decoction of the Woods*.

This decoction may be taken, from a pint and a half to two quarts in a day.

Decoction of Seneka.

Take of seneka rattle-snake-root, one ounce; water a pint and a half. Boil to one pint, and strain.

This decoction is recommended in the pleurisy, dropsy, rheumatism, and some obstinate disorders of the skin. The dose is two ounces, three or four times a-day, or oftener, if the stomach will bear it.

Inoculation first tried on criminals, in England, in 1721.

On NEGRO SLAVERY, and the SLAVE-TRADE.

An Extract from the Columbian Magazine.

“ **T**HE subject of Negro Slavery and the Slave-Trade, deservedly claims the attention of every benevolent mind. The enlightened part of mankind begins to be ashamed of this inhuman traffic, and of the base degradation of that part of our species, who, to speak in the language of an amiable and eminent philosopher* of our country, “ have been doomed to endless slavery by us—merely because their bodies may be disposed to reflect or absorb the rays of light in a way different from ours.”

“ At a period when the spirit of liberty, and the light of true philosophy, are extending their benign influence among the nations of the earth—in a country, too, where the natural rights of men are perfectly understood, and where the civil rights of the citizen are better deserved and secured, than in any other—the unhappy condition of the Negroes, held in bondage, must be peculiarly interesting. The time, it is hoped, is not very remote, when those ill-fated people, dwelling in this land of freedom, shall commence a participation with the white inhabitants, in the blessings of liberty; and experience the kindly protection of government, for the essential rights of human nature.”

* David Rittenhouse, Esquire.

ARISTOTLE was much more famous after his death than during his life; but NEWTON, who lived to the age of 85, had been 60 years a distinguished Philosopher, and many years before he died was universally esteemed and admired. If praise, as PLATO says, be the sweetest kind of music, NEWTON long enjoyed a concert of that kind; and the following lines were by many thought not too extravagant for his Epitaph :

“ **A**PROACH, ye wise of soul, with awe divine,
‘Tis NEWTON’s name that consecrates this shrine !
That SUN of knowledge, whose meridian ray
Kindled the gloom of nature into day !
That soul of science ! that unbounded mind !
That genius, which exalted human kind !
Confest supreme of men ! his country’s pride !
And half esteem’d an Angel, ‘till he dy’d ;
Who in the eye of Heaven like Enoch stood,
And thro’ the paths of knowledge walk’d with GOD ;
Who made his fame a sea without a shore,
And but forsook one World to know the Laws of more.”

“ MUCH learning shows how little mortals know ;

“ Much Wealth, how little worldlings can enjoy.

“ At best it baby’s us with endless joys,

" And keeps us children 'till we drop to dust.
" As monkies at a mirror stand amaz'd,
" They fail to find what they so plainly see ;
" Thus men, in shining riches, see the face
" Of happiness, nor know it is a shade ;
" But gaze, and touch, and peep, and peep again
" And wish, and wonder it is absent still."

H Y M N.

" H AST thou beheld the glorious Sun
Through all the skies his circuit run,
At rising morn, at closing day,
And when he beam'd his noontide ray ?
Say, didst thou e'er attentive view
The evening cloud, or morning dew ?
Or, after rain, the watery bow
Rise in the East, a beauteous show ?
When darkness had o'erspread the skies,
Hast thou e'er seen the moon arise,
And with a mild and placid light
Shed lustre o'er the face of night ?
Hast thou e'er wander'd o'er the plain,
And view'd the fields and waving grain,
The flowery mead, the leafy grove,
Where all is melody and love ?
Hast thou e'er trod the sandy shore,
And heard the restless ocean roar,
When, rous'd by some tremendous storm,
Its billows rose in dreadful form ?
Hast thou beheld the lightning stream
Thro' night's dark gloom with sudden gleam,
While the bellowing thunder's sound
Roll'd rattling thro' the heavens profound ?
Hast thou e'er felt the cutting gale,
The fleety shower, the biting hail ;
Beheld bright snow o'erspread the plains,
The water bound in icy chains ?
Hast thou the various beings seen
That sport along the valley green,
That sweetly warble on the spray,
Or wanton in the sunny ray ;
That shoot along the briny deep,
Or under ground their dwellings keep ;
That thro' the gloomy forest range,
Or frightful wilds and deserts strange ?
Hast thou the wond'rous scenes survey'd,

That all around thee are display'd?
And hast thou never rais'd thine eyes
To Him who bade these scenes arise?
'Twas God who form'd the concave sky,
And all the glorious orbs on high;
Who gave the various beings birth,
That people all the spacious earth.
'Tis he that bids the tempests rise,
And rolls the thunder through the skies:
His voice the elements obey;
Thro' all the earth extends His sway.
His goodness all his creatures share,
But man is His peculiar care;
Then, while they all proclaim His praise,
Let man his voice the loudest raise.

" SEE, thro' this vast extended theatre,
" Of skill divine what shining marks appear!
" Creating power is all around express'd,
" The God discover'd, and his care confess'd;
" Nature's high birth her heavenly beauties show
" By every feature we the parent know.
" Th' expanded spheres, amazing to the sight,
" Magnificent with stars and globes of light,
" The glorious orbs which heaven's bright host compose,
" Th' imprison'd sea that restless ebbs and flows,
" The fluctuating field of liquid air,
" With all the curious meteors hovering there,
" And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
" The Power Divine that rais'd the mighty frame."

LIVE, while you live, the Epicure would say,
And seize the pleasure of the present day.
Live, while you live, the Sacred Preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies.
Lord! in my views, let both united be,
I live in pleasure, when I live to thee. *Doddridge.*

ON OMNIPOTENCE.
FROM ESCHYLUS, IN JUSTIN MARTYR.

" **I**EARN to distinguish God from Man,
Nor think the Lord resembles thee;
Thou never canst the Godhead scan,
Pow'r increate, from body free.
Now he exerts himself in fire;
And now in waves, winds, clouds, and rain:

In animals; in thunders dire :
Rocks are his servants, and the main.
Perennial founts, and copious rills,
Pay homage to their mighty God :
His presence terrifies the hills ;
Each mountain trembles at his nod.
Awe seizes every region round,
Where'er his prowess stands confest :
Dismay pervades the seas profound :
With power and glory God is blest."

THE LAST DAY.
FROM SOPHOCLES, IN JUSTIN MARTYR.

" **T**HE dreadful season will at length appear,
When golden ether showers of fire will pour :
Fierce flames will rage resistless far and near,
And all above, and all below, devour.
The universe a ruin shall become ;
Old ocean vanish from its empty shore :
The des'late earth to none afford a home ;
And air inflam'd shall buoy the birds no more.
Two different paths to Death's sad mansions tend ;
The virtuous this, the vicious that explore :
Destruction too in turn shall know an end ;
And God at length a perish'd world restore !"

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT.

TOBIAS LEAR, his Secretary.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President, and President of the Senate.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Paine Wingate. Massachusetts—Caleb Strong, George Cabot. Rhode-Island—Theodore Foster, Joseph Stanton. Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth. New-York—Rufus King, Aaron Burr. New-Jersey—Philemon Dickenson, John Rutherford. Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, —————, Delaware—Richard Bassett, George Read. Maryland—John Henry, Charles Carroll. Virginia—Richard Henry Lee, James Munroe. North-Carolina—Samuel Johnson, Benjamin Hawkins. South-Carolina—Pierce Butler, Ralph Izard. Georgia—William Few, James Gunn. Vermont—Stephen R. Bradley, —————. Secretary—Samuel Allen Otis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-Hampshire—Samuel Livermore, Nicholas Gilman, Jeremiah Smith. *Massachusetts*—Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Goodhue, Theodore Sedgwick, Artemas Ward, Sheerjashub Bourne, George Thatcher, — — —. *Rhode Island*—Benjamin Bourne. *Connecticut*—James A. Hillhouse, Jonathan Sturges, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Amasa Larned. *New-York*—John Lawrence, Egbert Benson, Peter Sylvester, James Gordon, Schoolmaker. *New-Jersey*—Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot, Aaron Kitchell. *Pennsylvania*—Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzsimons, Daniel Heister, Hinsel Jacobs, John W. Kittera, Thomas Hartley, William Finley, Thomas Johnson. *Delaware*—John Vining. *Maryland*—Samuel Sterett, Joshua Seney, William Pinckney, Upton Sheredine, Philip Key, William V. Murray. *Virginia*, John Brown, William B. Giles, Samuel Griffin, Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, Andrew Moore, John Page, Alexander White, Josiah Parker, I. Venables. *North-Carolina*—John Baptist Ashe, John Steele, Hugh Williamson, Nathaniel Macon, William Barry Groves. *South-Carolina*, Daniel Huger, William Smith, Thomas Sumpter, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Robert Barnwell. *Georgia*—Abraham Baldwin, Francis Willis, Anthony Wayne. *Vermont*—Nathaniel Niles, Israel Smith. *Clerk to the House*—John Beckley.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Henry Remsen, jun. *Chief Clerk.*

HENRY KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

John Stagg, jun. *Chief Clerk.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Tench Coxe, *Assistant Secretary.*

OLIVER WOLCOTT, *Comptroller.*

Joseph Hardy, *First Clerk.*

— *Auditor.*

William Simmons, *First Clerk.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Joseph Stretch, *Chief Clerk.*

SAMUEL MEREDITH, *Treasurer.*

John Thompson, *Principal Clerk.*

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Postmaster-General.*

Jonathan Burrall, *Assistant Postmaster-General.*

WILLIAM IRVINE, JOHN KEAN, WOODBURY LANGDON, *Commissioners for settling Accounts between the United States and individual States.* Patrick Ferrall, *Chief Clerk.*

COMMISSIONERS of LOANS.

New-Hampshire, William Gardner; *Massachusetts*, Nathaniel Appleton; *Rhode-Island*, Jabez Bowen; *Connecticut*, William Imlay; *New-York*, John Cochran; *New-Jersey*, James Ewing; *Pennsylvania*, Thomas Smith; *Delaware*, James Tilton; *Maryland*, Thomas Harwood; *Virginia*, John Hopkins; *North-Carolina*, William Skinner; *South-Carolina*, John de Neufville; *Georgia*, Richard Willis.

SUPERVISORS for the collection of the DUTIES on distilled Spirits.

New-Hampshire, Joshua Wentworth; *Massachusetts*, Nathaniel Gorham; *Rhode-Island*, John S. Dexter; *Connecticut*, John Chester; *Vermont*, Noah Smith; *New-York*, William S. Smith; *New-Jersey*, Aaron Dunham; *Pennsylvania*, George Clymer; *Delaware*, Henry Latimer; *Maryland*, George Gale; *Virginia*, Edward Carrington; *North-Carolina*, William Polk; *South-Carolina*, Daniel Stevens; *Georgia*, John Matthews.

OFFICERS of the FEDERAL COURTS of the UNITED STATES.

SUPREME COURT.

JOHN JAY, *Chief Justice*. WILLIAM CUSHING, JAMES WILSON, JOHN BLAIR, JAMES IREDELL, THOMAS JOHNSON, *Associate Judges*. JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk*.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Districts.	Judges.	Attornies.	Marshals.
<i>Maine</i> ,	D. Sewell,	W. Lithgow, jun.	H. Dearbourn,
<i>New-Hampshire</i> ,	J. Sullivan,	S. Sherburne, jun.	N. Rogers,
<i>Massachusetts</i> ,	J. Lowell,	C. Gore,	J. Jackson,
<i>Rhode-Island</i> ,	H. Merchant,	W. Channing,	W. Peck,
<i>Connecticut</i> ,	R. Law,	P. Edwards,	P. Bradley,
<i>New-York</i> ,	J. Duane,	R. Harrison,	W. Smith,
<i>New-Jersey</i> ,	R. Morris,	A. Ogden,	T. Lowrey,
<i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	W. Lewis,	W. Bradford,	C. Biddle,
<i>Delaware</i> ,	G. Bedford,	G. Reed, jun.	A. M'Lane,
<i>Maryland</i> ,	W. Paca,	R. Potts,	N. Ramsay,
<i>Virginia</i> ,	C. Griffin,	W. Nelson,	E. Carrington,
<i>North-Carolina</i> ,	J. Sitgreaves,	W. Hill,	J. Skinner,
<i>South-Carolina</i> ,	T. Bee,	J. J. Pringle,	I. Huger,
<i>Georgia</i> ,	N. Pendleton,	M. M'Callister,	R. Forsyth,
<i>Vermont</i> ,	N. Chipman,	S. Jacobs,	L. R. Morris,
<i>Kentucky</i> ,	H. Innis,	W. Murray,	S. M'Dowall.

COURTS OF LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

SUPREME COURTS, are held,

AT the Seat of the General Government, at present in Philadelphia, on the first Mondays in February and August, annually.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

In New-Hampshire, on the 24th of May and 24th of December, at Portsmouth and Exeter.—In Massachusetts, on the 12th of May and 12th of December, at Boston.—In Rhode-Island, on the 4th of December and 4th of June, at Newport and Providence.—In Connecticut, on the 25th of April and 25th of November, at Hartford and New-Haven.—In New-York, on the 5th of April and 5th of November, at New-York.—In New-Jersey, on the 2d of April and 2d of November, at Trenton.—In Pennsylvania, on the 11th of April and 11th of November, at Philadelphia and York-Town.—In Delaware, on the 27th of April and 27th of November, at Newcastle and Dover.—In Maryland, on the 7th of May and 7th of December, at Annapolis and Easton.—In Virginia, on the 22d of May and 22d of December, at Richmond.—In North-Carolina, on the 18th of June and 8th of November, at Newbern.—In South-Carolina, on the 12th of May and 25th of October, at Columbia and Charleston.—In Georgia, on the 15th of October and 25th of April, at Augusta and Savannah.

DISTRICT COURTS.

In New-Hampshire, on the *third Tuesdays* in December, March, June and September, at Exeter and Portsmouth.—In Massachusetts, on the *first Tuesdays* in December, March, June and September, at Boston and Salem; and on the same Days, in Maine District, at Portland and Pownalborough.—In Rhode-Island, on the *first Mondays* in August, November, February and May, at Newport and Providence.—In Connecticut, on the *third Tuesdays* in November, February, May and August, at Hartford and New-Haven.—In New-York, on the *first Tuesdays*, in November, February, May and August, at New-York.—In New-Jersey, on the *first Tuesdays* in November, February, May and August, at New-Brunswick and Burlington.—In Pennsylvania, on the *second Tuesdays* in November, February, May and August, at Philadelphia.—In Delaware, on the *fourth Tuesdays* in November, February, May and August, at Newcastle and Dover.—In Maryland, on the *first Tuesdays* in December, March, June, and September, at Baltimore and Easton.—In Virginia, on the *third Tuesdays* in December, March, June, and September, at Richmond and Williamsburg; and

on the same days, in Kentucky District, at Harrodsburg.—In North-Carolina, on the first Mondays in July, October, January and April, at Newbern.—In South-Carolina, on the third Mondays in March and September, the first Monday in July, and the second Monday in December, at Charles-ton.—In Georgia, on the second Tuesdays in December, March, June and September, at Savannah and Augusta.
NOTE. Exclusive of the above-mentioned Courts, the District Judges have power to hold Special Courts in their respective Districts, at their Discretion.

COURTS of LAW, in the STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
Courts of Errors and Appeals, in PHILADELPHIA, are held,

AT Philadelphia, at least once in every year, viz. on the second Monday in July; and may be continued by adjournments.

Supreme Courts are held,

AT Philadelphia, the first Monday in January, April, and September. In the rest of the state, as may be appointed by the judges.

Courts of *Nisi Prius* are to be held at such times, as the justices of said court shall judge most convenient.

Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas are held,

AT Philadelphia, the first Monday in March, June, September, and December, (the Common Pleas the Wednesday following). At Newtown, for Bucks county, the next Monday after the Common Pleas in Philadelphia. At Westchester, for Chester county, the Monday before the last Tuesday in February, May, August, and November. At Lancaster, the Monday before the first Tuesday in February, May, August, and November. At York, the Monday before the last Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. At Carlisle, for Cumberland county, the Monday preceding York courts. At Reading, for Berks county, the Monday after Lancaster courts. At Easton, for Northampton county, the Monday after Bucks courts. In Montgomery, the Monday after Northampton courts. At Bedford, for Bedford county, the Monday before Carlisle courts. At Sunbury, for Northumberland county, the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in February, May, August, and November. At Hannah's-Town, for Westmoreland county, the Monday before Bedford courts. At Catfish, for Washington county, the Monday before Westmoreland courts. At Union, for Fayette county, the Monday before Washington courts. At Chambersburg, for Franklin county the Monday before Fayette courts. At Dauphin, the Mon-

day before the third Tuesday in February, May, August, and November. For Luzerne, the Monday after Northumberland courts. For Huntingdon, the Monday before the first Tuesday in March, June, September, and December. At Pittsburg, for Allegany county, the Monday before Fayette courts. For Mifflin, the Monday before the second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December. At Chester, for Delaware county, the Monday before the second Tuesday in February, May, August, and November.

Mayor's Courts, for the City of Philadelphia, are held,
THIRD Monday in March, June, September, and December.

The Aldermen's Court is held,
AT the Old Courthouse, in the forenoon of Monday and Thursday, in every week.

SUPREME COURTS in DELAWARE, are held,
At Newcastle, for the county of Newcastle, on the second Tuesday in April and October: At Dover, for the county of Kent, on the third Tuesday; and at Lewistown, for the county of Sussex, on the fourth Tuesday in the same months.

Courts of Common Pleas are held,
At Lewistown, for the county of Sussex, on the Wednesday after the first Monday; at Dover, for the County of Kent, on the Wednesday after the second Monday; and at Newcastle, for the county of Newcastle, on the Wednesday after the third Monday in February, May, August, and November.

Courts of Quarter Sessions are held,
On the Mondays preceding the first, second, and third Wednesdays, in each county, respectively.

Days for holding COURTS in MARYLAND.

G E N E R A L C O U R T S.
FOR the Western-Shore, at Annapolis, on the second Tuesdays in May and October.

For the Eastern Shore, at Talbot Court-House, on the second Tuesdays in April and September.

COURTS of APPEALS.—At Annapolis, the second Tuesdays in June and November.

CHANCERY COURTS.—At Annapolis, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in Decem. annually.

COUNTY COURTS.—At St. Mary's, on the first Monday in March and August; in Calvert, on the third

Monday in March and August; in Prince-George's, on first Monday in April and September; in Charles, on the third Monday in April and September; in Washington, on the second Monday in April, and first Monday in December; in Frederick, on the fourth Monday in March, and third Monday in November; in Montgomery, on the second Monday in March, and first Monday in November; in Allegany, on the fourth Monday in April, and third Monday in December; in Anne-Arundel on the third Monday in April and September; in Baltimore, on the fourth Monday in March and August; in Harford, on the second Monday in March and August; in Cecil, on the first Monday in March, and second Monday in October; in Kent, on the third Monday in March, and fourth Monday in October; in Queen-Anne's, on the third Monday in May, and second Monday in November; in Talbot, on the second Monday in June, and fourth Monday in November; in Caroline, on the first Monday in March, and second Monday in October; in Dorchester, on the third Monday in March, and fourth Monday in October; in Somerset, on the third Monday in May, and second Monday in November; in Worcester, on the second Monday in June, and fourth Monday in November.

ORPHANS'-COURTS, for the respective Counties, at the places where the County Courts, are usually held, on the second Tuesdays in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

MAYOR'S-COURTS, for the city of Annapolis, are held quarterly, viz. On the last Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore County, will sit at the Court-House in Baltimore-Town, at 10 o'Clock, in the Morning of the second Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in March, August, and November, 1792.

COURTS in the COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA,
held at RICHMOND:

The Supreme Courts of Appeals, on the 20th of June, and the 20th of November, annually.

The High Court of Chancery, on the 1st of March, 12th of May, 6th of August, and 12th of October, annually.

DISTRICT COURTS, in VIRGINIA, are held as follow:

1st. DISTRICT. The Counties of Henrico, Hanover, Chesterfield, Goochland, and Powhatan, held at Richmond, the 1st of April and the 1st of October.

2d. DISTRICT. James City, Charles City, New-Kent, Surry, Gloucester, York, Warwick and Elizabeth City, at Williamsburg, the 29th of April and the 29th of Septemb.

3d. DISTRICT. Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster and Northumberland, at Northumberland Court-House, the 1st of April and the 1st of September.

4th. DISTRICT. Essex, Middlesex, King and Queen, and King William, at King and Queen Court-House, the 15th of April, and the 15th of September.

5th. DISTRICT. Spotsylvania, Caroline, King George, Stafford, Orange and Culpepper, at Fredericksburg, the 29th of April, and the 29th of September.

6th. DISTRICT. Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, and Shenandoah, at Winchester, the 15th of April, and 1st of September.

7th. DISTRICT. Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, and Pendleton, at Staunton, the 1st of April, and the 1st of Sept.

8th. DISTRICT. Albemarle, Louisa, Fluvanna, and Amherst, at Charlottesville, the 15th of April, and 15th of Sept.

9th. DISTRICT. Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon and Prince William, at Dumfries, the 12th of May, and the 12th of Octo.

10th. DISTRICT. Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph, at Monongalia Court-House, the 3d of May, and the 20th of September.

11th. DISTRICT. Montgomery, Washington and Ruse-
sel, at Washington and Montgomery Court-Houses, alter-
nately, the 2d of May, and the 2d of October.

12th. DISTRICT. Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Princess Ann, Nansemond and Southampton, at Suffolk, the 12th of May, and the 12th of October.

13th. DISTRICT. Prince George, Sussex, Dinwiddie and Amelia, at Petersburg, the 15th of April and 15th of Sept.

14th. DISTRICT. Brunswick, Greensville, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg, at Brunswick Court-House, the 29th of April, and the 29th of September.

15th. DISTRICT. Prince Edward, Buckingham, Char-
lotte, Halifax and Cumberland, at Prince Edward Court-
House, the 1st of April, and the 1st of September.

16th. DISTRICT. Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Pitt-
sylvania and Henry, at New-London, the 15th of April, and
the 15th of September.

17th. DISTRICT. Accomack and Northampton, at Acc-
omack Court-House, the 12th of May, and the 12th of Oc-
tober.

18th. DISTRICT. Green-Brier, and Botetourt, at Lewis-
burg, (for the present) the 18th of May, and the 18th of Oct.

N.B. If any of the days above-mentioned happen to be
Sunday, the Courts shall, respectively, begin on the succeed-
ing day.

COUNTY COURTS in VIRGINIA, held monthly.

First Monday. Amherst, Henrico, Richmond, Ohio
Prince-William, Charlotte, and City of Williamsburg.

Second Monday. James City, Northumberland, Nanse-
mond, Buckingham, King and Queen, Stafford, Loudon,
Mecklenburg, Louisa, and Monongalia.

Third Monday. Dinwiddie, Essex, York, Prince Edward,
Fairfax, Goochland, and Culpepper.

Fourth Monday. Cumberland, Brunswick, Fauquier, Mid-
dlesex, Bedford, Yohogania, and Rockingham.

First Tuesday. Frederick, Montgomery, Kentucky, Rock-
bridge, and Jefferson.—*Second Tuesday.* Northampton, Prince

George, Fayette, and Hampshire.—*Third Tuesday.* Augusta,
Berkeley, Green-Brier, and Lincoln.—*Fourth Tuesday.*

Surry.—*Last Tuesday.* Accomack, Westmoreland, Wash-
ington and Pittsylvania.—*First Wednesday.* Charles City.—

First Thursday. Isle of Wight, Hanover, King George,
Gloucester, and Fluvanna.—*Second Thursday.* Princess Ann,
Warwick, Albemarle, Caroline, New Kent, Southampton,

Lunenburg, and Botetourt.—*Third Thursday.* King Wil-
liam, Halifax, Sussex, Spotsylvania, Lancaster, Norfolk, and

Powhatan.—*Fourth Thursday.* Amelia, Orange, Elizabeth
City, and Henry.—*Last Thursday.* Shenandoah.—*First Fri-*

day. Chesterfield.

The Yearly and General Meetings of the FRIENDS are held,

AT Philadelphia, the fourth first day in the third and
ninth months; at Wilmington, the next first day after
Spring meeting in Philadelphia; at Chester River, the third
seventh day in the fourth month; at Duck-Creek, the fourth
seventh day in the fourth month; at Salem, the third first
day in the fifth month; at Flushing, on Long-Island, the
last first day in the fifth month; at Little Egg-Harbour, the
first first day in the sixth month; at Curls and Black-Water
in Virginia, alternately the third seventh day in the fifth
month; at Baltimore, the second first day of the tenth month;
at Newport, (Rhode-Island) the second sixth day in the sixth
month; at Little-Creek, the fourth seventh day in the tenth
month; at Shrewsbury, the 4th first day in the 10th month; at
Matinicock, Long-Island, the last first day in the 10th month;
at Simons's-Creek, in Pasquotank County, and New-Garden,
in Guildford County, North-Carolina, alternately, the 7th
day after the 4th sixth day in the tenth month.

R O A D S NORTHEASTWARD.

FROM Baltimore to Red-House $6\frac{1}{2}$ Miles, to Major Sker-
ret's $6\frac{1}{2}$, to Harford 12, to Susquehannah 12, to Charles-

town 6, to Northeast 3, to Head of Elk 7, to Christiana 12, to Wilmington 9, to Chester 12, to Darby 7, to Philadelphia 8, to Bristol 20, to Trenton 10, to Princeton 12, to New Brunswick 17, to Woodbridge 10, to Elizabeth-Town 10, to Newark 6, to New-York, via Powles-Hook, 9, to Kingbridge 15, to East-Chester 6, to New-Rochel 4, to Rye 5, to Horseneck 6, to Stamford 7, to Norwalk 10, to Fairfield 12, to Stratford 8, to Milford 4, to New-Haven † 10, to Branford 8, to Guildford 12, to Killingworth 10, to Saybrook Ferry 12, to New-London 17, to Stonington (Rusel's) 11, to Westerly 5, to Charlestown 9, to Tower-Hill † 16, to North-Kingston 10, to Greenwich 6, to Providence 15, to Attleborough 9, to Wrentham 9, to Walpole 8, to Dedham 8, to Boston 10, to Lynn 9, to Salem 8, to Ipswich 12, to Newbury 11, to Hampton 9, to Portsmouth 13, to York 9, to Wells 14, to Kennebunk 6, to Biddeford 14, to Scarborough 7, to Falmouth 13, to Yarmouth 10, to Brunswick 15, to Richmond 16, to Taconick-Falls 33, to Norritgewalk 38. In all 687 Miles.

† From New-Haven to Hartford 40, from thence to Boston, via Worcester, 110.

‡ From Tower-Hill to Newport, across Connanicut Island, 10 Miles.

ROADS SOUTHWESTWARD.

FROM Baltimore* to Head of Severn 15, to Annapolis 15, to Queen-Anne's 13, to Upper-Marlborough 9, to Piscata-way 15, to Port-Tobacco 12, to Young's Ferry on Patowmack 15, to Port-Royal 20, to Snead's Inn 12, to Gardner's Inn 8, to Tod's Bridge 11, to King William Court-House 12, to Ruffin's Ferry 12, to Cartwright's 12, to Williamsburg 16, to James-Town 7, to Nelson's Inn, 10, to Smithfield 9, to Suffolk 16, to Edenton 50, to Bath 48, to Newbern 40, to Whitlock-River 20, to New-River Ferry 30, to Wilmington, Capefear 45, to Brunswick 15, to Lockwood's Folly 16, to Shallot-River 8, to East End of Long-Bay 22, to where the Road turns off the Beach near the West End of Long-Bay 16, to George-Town 30, to Santee-Ferry 12, to Sawee-Ferry 20, to Charlestown 30, to Savannah 120. In all 761 Miles.

* From Baltimore to Bladensburg 38, to George-Town 8.—From Bladensburg to Alexandria 12.—From Alexandria to Colchester 16, to Dumfries 10, to Aquia 10, to Frederickburg 20, to Todd's 11, to the Bowling-Green 12, to Captain Hubbard's 15, to Aylet's Warehouses 15, to Newcastle 10, to Richmond 20, to Osborne's 10, to Petersburg 10.

TABLE of the Weight and Value of standy COINS.

COINS.	dwt. gr.	Standard Weight.		Britain.		Pennsylvania, Jerf. Delaware, and Maryland.	New-York and North-Carolin.
		L.	S. D.	L.	S. D.		
JOHANNES,	18	0	3 12 0	6	0	6	8 0 0
Half Johannes,	9	0	1 16 0	3	0	3	4 0 0
Doubloon, - - -	17	0	3 6 0	5	12 0	5	16 0
Moidore, - - -	6	18	1 7 0	2	5 0	2	8 0
English Guinea, -	5	6	1 1 0	1 15	1 17 4		
French Ditto, - -	5	4	1 1 0	1 14	0 1 16	9	
Spanish mill'd Pistole,	4	6	0 16 0	1	8 0 1	9	
French mill'd Ditto,	4	4	0 16 0	1	7 6 1	8 0	
English Crown, -	19	0	0 5 0	0	8 4 0	9 0	
French Ditto, -	19	0	0 5 0	0	8 4 0	9 0	
Spanish Dollar, -	17	6	0 4 6 0	7 6 0	8 0		

A TABLE shewing the Value of any Number of DOLLARS, from 1 to 1000, in the Currencies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Dol. L. s. d.	Dol. L. s. d.	Dol. L. s. d.
1 0 7 6	24 9 0 0	47 17 12 6
2 0 15 0	25 9 7 6	48 18 0 0
3 1 2 6	26 9 15 0	49 18 7 6
4 1 10 0	27 10 2 6	50 18 15 0
5 1 17 6	28 10 10 0	55 20 12 6
6 2 5 0	29 10 17 6	60 22 10 0
7 2 12 6	30 11 5 0	65 24 7 6
8 3 0 0	31 11 12 6	70 26 5 0
9 3 7 6	32 12 0 0	75 28 2 6
10 3 15 0	33 12 7 6	80 30 0 0
11 4 2 6	34 12 15 0	85 31 17 6
12 4 10 0	35 13 2 6	90 33 15 0
13 4 17 6	36 13 10 0	95 35 7 6
14 5 5 0	37 13 17 6	100 37 10 0
15 5 12 6	38 14 5 0	200 75 0 0
16 6 0 0	39 14 12 6	300 112 10 0
17 6 7 6	40 15 0 0	400 150 0 0
18 6 15 0	41 15 7 6	500 187 10 0
19 7 2 6	42 15 15 0	600 225 0 0
20 7 10 0	43 16 2 6	700 262 10 0
21 7 17 6	44 16 10 0	800 300 0 0
22 8 5 0	45 16 17 6	900 337 10 0
23 8 12 6	46 17 5 0	1000 375 0 0

Value of a Spanish milled Dollar, is—in Pennsylvania, Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, 7/6; in N. York and N. Carolina, 8s; in Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, 6s; in S. Carolina and Georgia, 4/8.

TABLE of INTEREST at 6 per Cent.

	Week.			Month.			3 Mon.			6 Mon.			A Year		
	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.	s.	d.	q.
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	3	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	30	12	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	0	20	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	10	20	3	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30	10	30	10	30	32	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	20	0	41	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	20	0	50	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	10	0	20	0	52	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	20	0	30	0	61	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	10	30	0	30	0	70	0
	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	320	0	70	0	120	0
	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	701	0	20	0	240	0
	30	0	0	30	0	0	320	0	0	1031	0	92	0	370	0
	40	0	0	40	0	0	431	0	0	1212	0	42	0	490	0
	50	0	0	50	0	0	601	0	0	603	0	0	0	600	0
	60	0	0	60	0	0	701	0	0	923	0	70	0	720	0
	70	0	0	70	0	0	812	0	0	1004	0	20	0	840	0
	80	0	0	80	0	0	922	0	0	434	0	92	0	970	0
	90	0	0	90	0	0	1032	0	0	815	0	42	0	1090	0
	100	0	0	100	0	0	1033	0	0	06	0	0	1200	0	0
				l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Tens of Pounds.	200	0	0	60	0	200	0	600	0	1201	0	140	0		
	300	0	0	90	0	300	0	900	0	1801	0	160	0		
	400	0	0	190	0	400	0	1201	0	402	0	80	0		
	500	0	0	130	0	500	0	1501	0	1003	0	00	0		
	600	0	0	160	0	600	0	1801	0	1603	0	120	0		
	700	0	0	190	0	700	0	1102	0	204	0	40	0		
	800	0	0	200	0	800	0	1402	0	804	0	160	0		
	900	0	0	230	0	900	0	1702	0	1405	0	80	0		
	1000	0	0	260	0	1000	0	1103	0	006	0	00	0		
	10000	0	0	505	0	0150	0	0300	0	0500	0	00	0		

N.B. Use of this Table, as by Example will appear, viz. against 30l. you will find the Interest for a Week to be 9d. for a Month, 3s. for 3 Months, 9s. for 6 Months, 18s. for a Year, 1l. 16s.

"BENEVOLENCE procures a stock of friends and well-wishers, of greater value than a stock of money—These will be of constant use and satisfaction: Many times they bring relief in pinching necessity, when riches prove vain and un-serviceable."

Allensburg.

A SCALE of DEPRECIATION, formed from the observation
of accurate Gentlemen in Baltimore-Town.

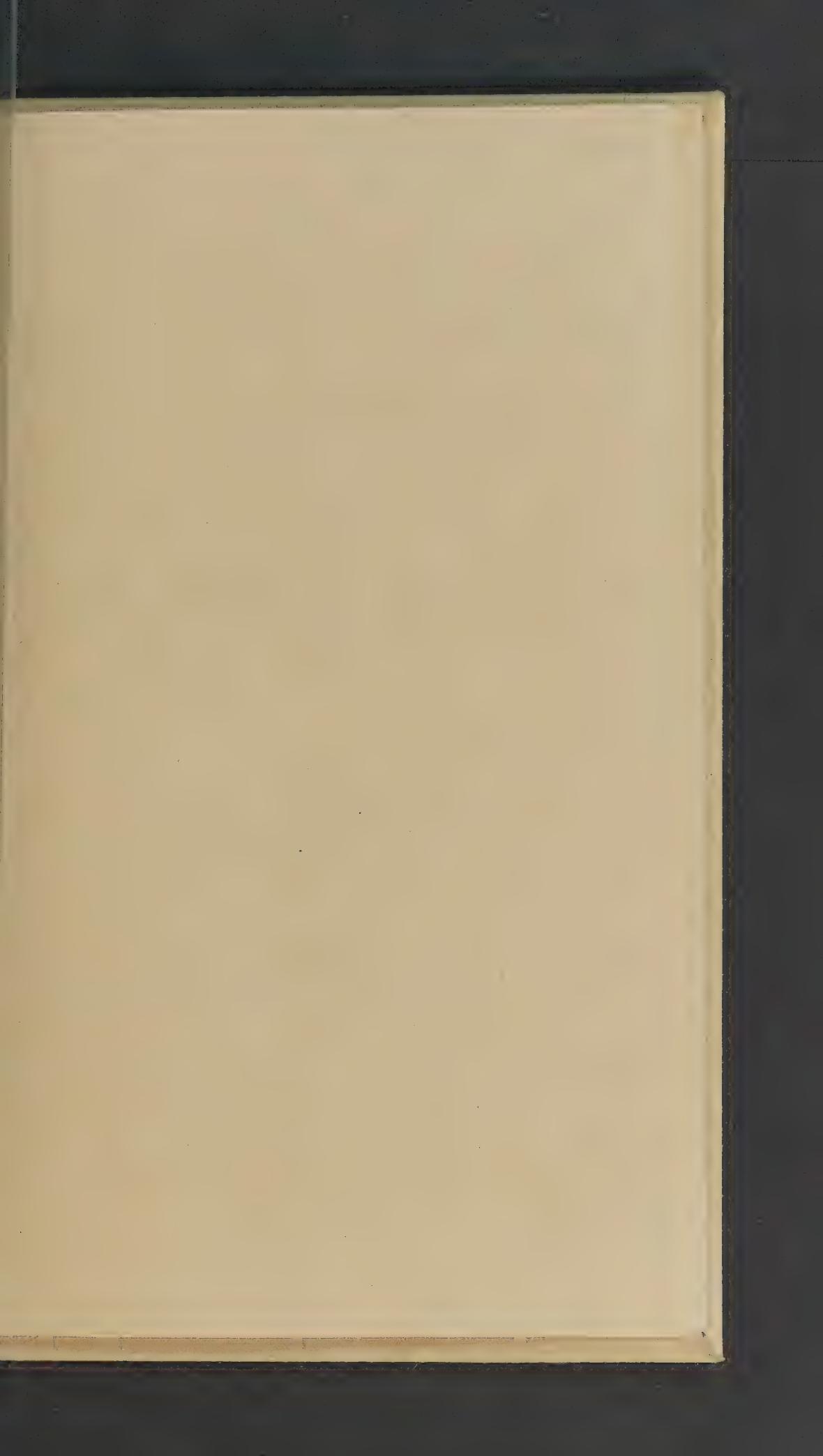
	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.
January,	1 & half.	4	8	40	110
February,	1 & half.	5	10	47 & half.	120
March,	2	5	10	60	140
April,	2 & half.	6	17	60	160
May,	2 & half.	5	24	60	280*
June,	2 & half.	4	20	60	280†
July,	3	4	20	60	
August,	3	5	20	65	
September,	3	5	24	75	
October,	3	5	30	85	
November,	3	6	38 & half.	90	* Or seven State Dollars.
December,	4	6	41 & half.	100	+ Ibid.

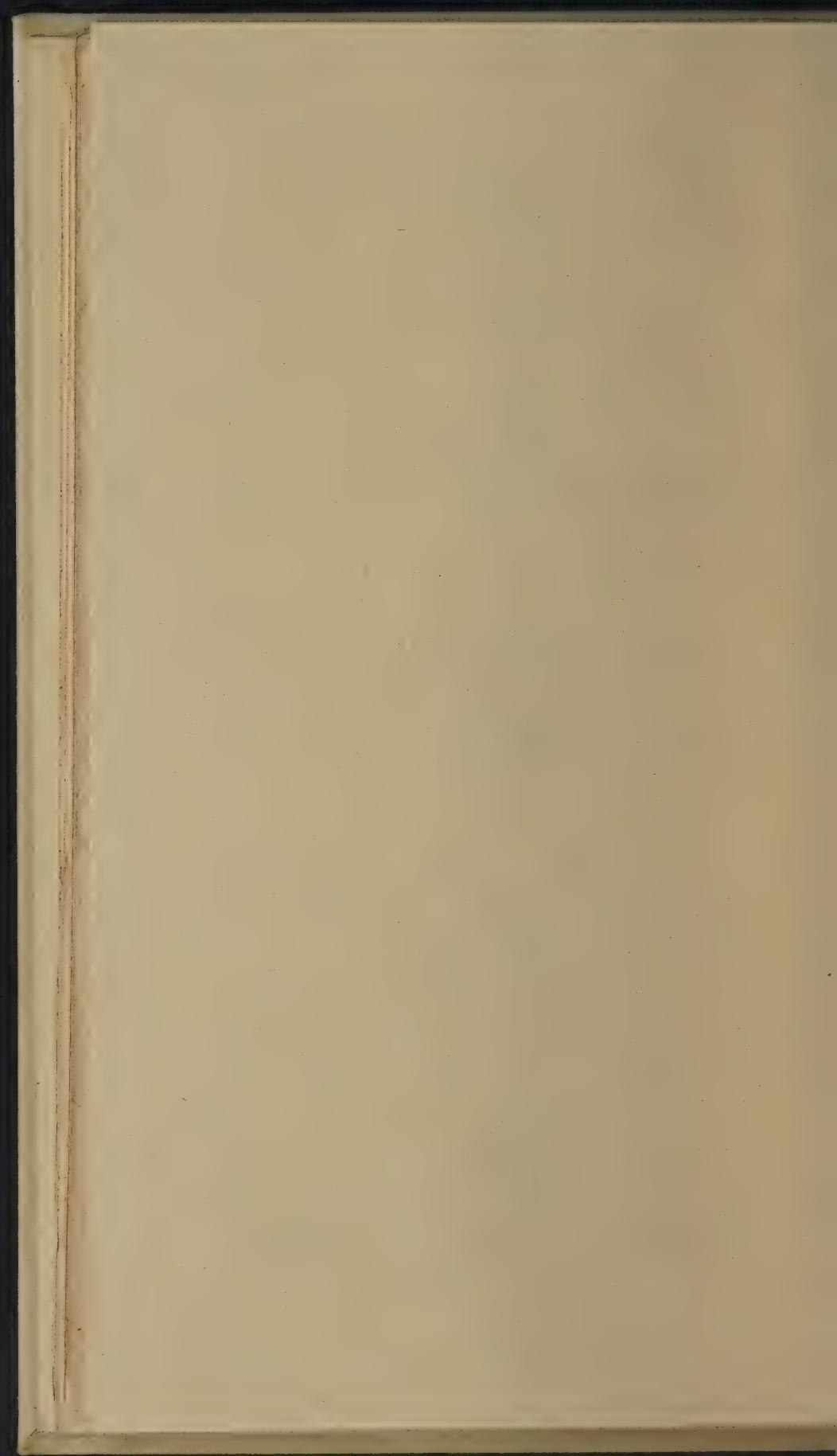
SCALE OF DEPRECIATION, fixed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for adjusting and settling the Payment of Debts and Contracts entered into and made between the first day of January 1777, and the first day of March 1781.

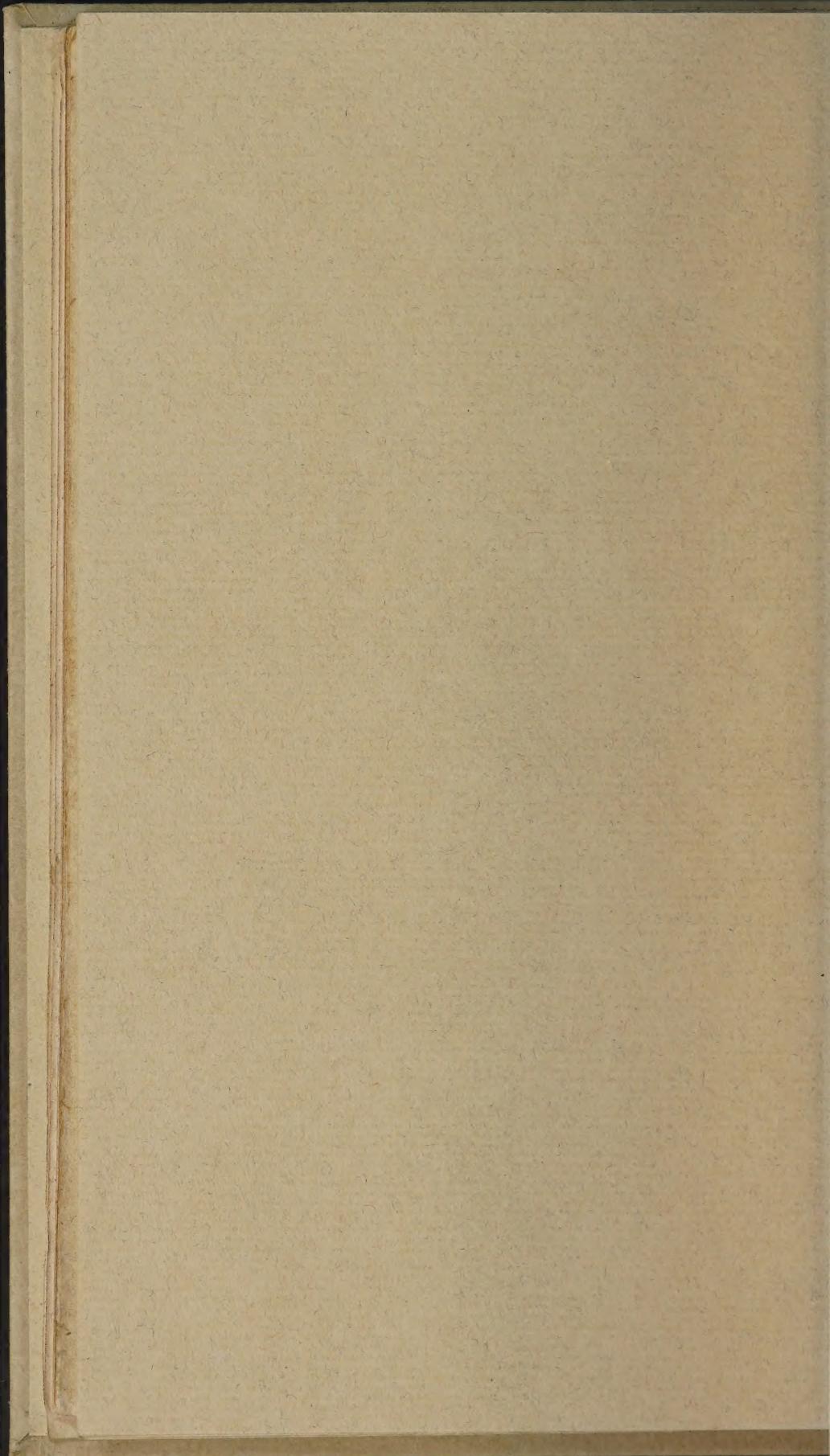
1777.	June	4	December	4 1/2
January	July	4	1780.	
February	August	5	January	40 1/2
March	September	5	February	47 1/2
April	October	5	March	61 1/2
May	November	6	April	6 1/2
June	December	6	May	59
July	1779.		June	6 1/2
August	January	8	July	64
September	February	10	August	70
October	March	10 1/2	September	72
November	April	17	October	73
December	May	24	November	74
1778.	June	20	December	75
January	July	19	1781.	
February	August	20	January	7
March	September	24	February	7
April	October	30		
May	November	38		

[By a Law of the United States in Congress, passed March 3 1791, Stills employed in distilling from materials of the growth or product of the United States, in any other place than a city town or village, to pay 60 cents for every gallon of such Still, including the head, payable in the first 15 days in January and July.—The proprietors of Stills keeping daily accounts of spirits distilled, may, on proof by oath or affirmation, pay 9 cent per gallon on the quantity distilled, in lieu of the duty on Stills.]

The new REVENUE-LAW of the UNITED STATES, complete (highly necessary for Importers and Consignees of Foreign Spirits, and the Proprietors of Stills) may be had of the Printers herein.







Restored by Judith Munn, 1980.

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